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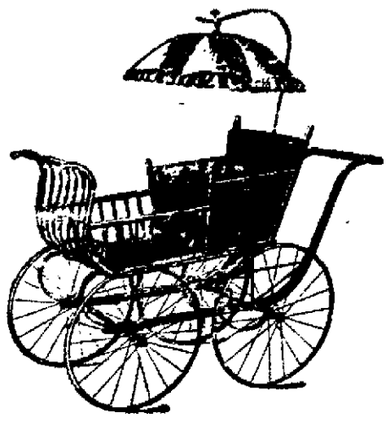
is still in full blast.

Axminsters 89c.; extra superfine all wool ingrains 49c.; 75 patterns of Tapestry Brussels 39c to 75c.

There is no House

in the State where you can do better. We say this without fear of contradiction after you have looked through our immense stock.



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ROGERS Tripple Plated Knives or Forks $2.89 Doz.

WALL PAPER!

2c. per Roll and Up, With Borders. Everything at Cut Prices This Spring.

SPECIAL

On Lace Curtains!

29c, 49c, 99c, $1.29 and $1.98.

Oil Cloth 14 cts.

Matting by the Wagon Load.

C. EMMET CRAWFORD, 44-46 NORTH STREET, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ALSO NEWBURGH, PORT JERVIS AND MATTEAWAN.

The Fair's
OPENING DAY THURSDAY, APRIL 14th,

—AT—

No. 8 East Main street, Middletown,

is to be made a day long to be remembered by every man, woman and child in a radius of fifty miles, for the especially large values given them. We have extensively improved store room, put in a much larger line of goods than you will find in cities many times larger than Middletown, and are prepared to meet any wants with prices to suit all purses:

Our China Department

is represented by the different potteries of France, Austria, Germany and Japan.

Opening Prices for China.

Cream Pitchers 5c. to 29c.; After-dinner cups 5c. to 49c.; individual sugar and cream 5c. each; decorated plates 5c. up; Japanes bone dishes 5c each; decorated sauce dishes 5c to 25c.; Chil ren's and Ladies' cups 5c to 49c; Japanese oyster bakers 10c. each; pin trays 10c. each; high, decorated candle sticks 10c. each; oat meals 10c. each; bone dishes 5, 10 to 25c; decorated China sa ads 19 25 49 59, 69, 79, 89c; celery sets, berry sets, tea pot, sugar and cream sets, chocolate sets, oatmeal sets.

Japanese

Cracker jars, tea pots, pot tiles, olive dishes, comb trays, individual salts, muffin plates, spoon trays, comforts, frames, etc.

One of the Best Features

of our China Department is our open stock o patterns. We hav to match, tea cups and saucers, plates all sizes, sauce dishes, salads, platters, oatmeals and bone dishes. We have the above excepting platters and salads in delicate decoration, Carlsbad China for 10c. each.

Decorated Porcelain and Granite.

Warranted not to craze.

Tea and Dinner Sets.

56-piece set $2.98; 100-piece set $5.98; 112 piece set $7.98; 112 pieces, gold traced decoration $8.98; 112 pieces, gold and white, $9.98; 112 pieces, green, gold and white, $10.98

WE also keep open stock of Porcelain, sold by piece, just as cheap as if you bought 112 at one time. In this way everyone can afford to have a dinner set and keep them replaced when broken.

White Granite

in the newest shapes and patterns. Cups and saucers 29c., 34c. set; plates 2, 3, 4 and 5c. each; sauce dishes 2c. each; bowls 4c.; nappies 5c. up; bakers 6c. up; cream jugs 6c. up; covered tureens 25c; chambers 19, 25, 35c.

BROWN AND YELLOW WARE—Tea pots 10c., Pitchers 10c., Nappies 3c., large Mixing Bowls 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25c., Butter Pails 5 and 10c each.

Notions.

You will find this is one of our best departments. We have all the latest novelties in Hair Pins, Girdles, Belts, Purses, Jewelry, Ties, Laces.

Fine and Coarse Combs,

Pins, Needles, Thread, Crochet, Cotton Stamped Linens, Embroidery Silks, Handkerchiefs, Children's, Women's and Men's Hose, Suspenders, Elastic, Towels and Toweling, Tooth Brushes, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Dressmakers' Tapes, Etc., Etc.

An Unequalled Display of Glassware.

Sauce dishes 1c., table tumblers 1c., blown engraved tumblers 4c., footed jelly dishes 5c., olive and pickle dishes 5c., salvers 10c., berry dishes 10c., celery trays 10c., bread plates 5 and 10c., four pieced tea sets 15c to $1.29, lemonade sets 85c to $1.19, two quart jugs 10c, cream pitchers 5c. sugar bowl 5c, covered butter 5c. These are but a few articles and prices displayed in this line.

Opening Day Sale of Tinware.

We do not intend there shall be a house in a radius of 50 miles of Middletown that has not a piece of our tinware. See if you don't think these prices will do it. Every piece warranted not to leak. Covered bread raisers 19c., 14-quart dish pan 10c., 12 quart pail 10c., 8-quart pail 5c., 2 quart dipper 5c., 2-quart covered pail 5c., 3-quart covered pail 7c., 4-quart covered pail 9c, large wash basin 5c., Acme fry pan 5 up, 10 quart galvanized pail 10c. galvanized slop pail 17c. No. 8 and No. 9 boilers 25, 39, 59, 79c., 14 inch embossed waiter 7c., tea kettles 25c up, 2 quart re-tinned sauce 5c., 5-quart re-tinned sauce pan 10c, 12 quart tea and coffee pots 10c.

Milk Pans,

6 quarts 5c., 8 quarts 6c, 10 quarts 7c; milk pans, re-tinned, 8 quarts 7c., 10 quarts 10c.; Heavy dairy pail 15 and 19c., strainer pails, heavy I X tin, 25 and 30c.

☞Our Nickel Goods are warranted copper nickeled over. The very best on the market.

Wire Goods for Opening Day.

Dish drainers 5c., vegetable boilers 5 and 10c., soap dishes 5c., tea strainers 1c, egg beaters 5c., flour sieves with crank 7c, meat broilers 5c up, toasters 5c up, tea stands 5c., large skimmers 5c., potato masher 5c.

Japanned Goods.

Dust pans 4c., cash box 39c up, bread and cake boxes 25c up, slop pails 15c., spice boxes 10c., 14 and 16-inch waiter 10c., long handled fire shovel 5c.

By the Time You Have Read

Our prices on Granite Ware you will decide the farther you go the cheaper the prices grow. Wash basins, 12½ inches, 10c; 4-quart milk pans 10c., 3 and 4 quart pudding pans 10c 2 and 3 quart stewing pans 10c, 1-quart sauce pans 5c., 2-quart sauce pans 10c., pie plates 5c., jelly plates 5c., covered sauce pans, 2 quart 15c, 3 quart 19c; tea and coffee pots, 2 quart 19c., 3 quart 25c.; dippers 10, spoons 5c., ladles 5c., 8 quart 25c., 10 quart 29c. hanging soap dish 5c., 1 and 2 quart covered pails 10c.

Wooden Ware Department.

Zinc washboards 10 cents; folding ironing boards 98c; clothes horse 39c.; cedar washtubs, electric welded hoop 50, 65, 85c.; hat rack 5 and 10c.; 16x22 kneeding board 10c.; rolling pin 5c; clothes pins 1c. doz.; wooden pails 10c.; potato masher 5c.; spoons 3c.; knife boxes 5c.; comb boxes 10c.; vegetable slicers 10c; butter bowls 10, 15, 25c; butter ladles 5c.; butter moulds, ½ lb., 10c.; butter prints 5c; towel roller 5 and 10c.; sugar boxes 4c. up; salt boxes 10c; spice cabinet, 6 drawers, 49c.; mop handles 7 and 10c.; 2,500 toothpicks 3.

Shelf Oilcloth,

full width, 4c. yard; best table oilcloth 49 inches wide 12c. yard. In regard to our floor Oilcloth all we need to say it is "Potters" Nothing better made—1 yard wide 19c. We have all the widths.

Brushes.

Nail, vegetable, scrub, shoe, clothes, hat, etc., from 5c. to 50c.

2,000 Window Shades

for Middletown store alone. All complete, with best spring roller, plain felts 10c.; fringed felts 12½c.; plain oil 16c; lace trimmed oils 25c.

Curtain Poles,

Cherry and oak, brass fixtures, 15c. Same with wooden fixtures, 10c. White enameled 1 by 4 ft., brass trimmed, special for opening day, 10c.

SASH RODS—Brass extension rod 5 and 8c.

Soap.

White Castile 1c. cake perfumed milled 3c. cake; buttermilk 5c., etc.; laundry soap 1 lb. cake of "The Fair," 3c.

Brooms.

Best corn, no green stuff, stained handles, 2 and 5 rows stitching, 10, 15, 19 and 25c. Whisk brooms from 5 to 10c.

Our Line of Stationery

is without doubt the cheapest and most complete in the city. 24 high cut envelopes 8c; 24 square Baronial envelopes 5c; 1 pound writing paper, superfine finish 13c.; 120 leaf tablet (The Fair) 5c.

Box Paper.

24 sheets, 24 envelopes 3c.
" " 5c.
" " 10c.

These are sold and you have bought them for 10, 15 and 25c.

Toilet Paper

per roll 5c.

THE SYNDICATE FAIR STORE,

No. 8 East Main Street, Middletown. J. J. Reigeluth, Prop.

Other stores—Carbondale, Pa., Pittston, Pa., Hazelton, Pa., Mahoney City, Pa.

OPENING DAY APRIL 14th.

MUST INTERVENE.

Spanish Rule In Cuba Is Now Almost at an End.

ISSUE WITH CONGRESS.

Resolutions May Insist on Recognition of Insurgents.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IS EXPECTED.

The President Has Practically Thrown Responsibility From His Shoulders.

No Further Conference Between Ministers and Embassadors.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The future of the relations of the United States with Spain and Cuba now rests with congress, the representative body of the American people. What course the gentlemen composing it will pursue cannot be foretold at present. The foreign committees of both houses now have the subject in their control and after due deliberation will report to their respective branches what they consider should be the attitude of the United States on the grave question presented. Early action by the committees is expected, but when it may be looked for is not now determinable. The full responsibility of the subject was placed upon congress when President McKinley transmitted to it a carefully prepared and anxiously awaited message relating our negotiations with Spain as to its warfare in Cuba and drawing therefrom his personal conclusions and recommendations. He placed the trust with these words:

"The issue is now with congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action."

No message in recent years, not even that of President Cleveland on Venezuela or President Harrison on Chile, caused such widespread and intense interest. No message was ever listened to with more close attention by both galleries and members at both ends of the capitol. That it did not create profound enthusiasm may have been due to the fact that its main features had been accurately forecasted, or to a disappointment among those who wanted Cuban independence and immediate reprisal upon Spain for the destruction of the Maine. For a long time a large majority in both houses have favored recognition of the independence of Cuba. For more than two years, as voiced in resolutions passed by congress, the recognition of belligerency has been sought.

Both of these propositions were antagonized in the message, and consequently in this regard the message did not accord with the majority sentiment. The message left congress very much at sea because of the disagreement in views between it and the executive, an obstacle hard to surmount, unless, as now seems possible, congress sees its course to lie in accord with the president's recommendation. It is generally believed that the president would have been authorized to intervene with the army and navy had it not been for the concluding paragraphs of the document which announced the latest phase of diplomatic negotiations.

The senate committee on foreign relations immediately went into session but reached no definite conclusion. From the fact that the Republican members held a consultation after the meeting adjourned and what was said regarding it the inference was drawn that some strong measure was necessary in order to carry any action by the committee through the senate. A declaration of war was talked of, and a declaration that the people of Cuba should be free, coupled with authorization to the president to bring this about by armed intervention, was suggested. It is well known that any proposition advanced will be met in the senate with an amendment declaring the independence of the present Cuban government, and to so frame a resolution as to carry a majority of the senate and at the same time meet the recommendations of the president is the result which the foreign relations committee is trying to secure.

The conservative senators also met yesterday afternoon and determined to oppose any radical measure if it should be reported by the senate committee on foreign relations. They will oppose by debate a recognition of independence of the present government and a declaration of war and will consent to action only along the lines of the recommendations of the president as to intervention at his discretion.

The temper of the house cannot be accurately determined, but there, as in the senate, the proposition for Cuban independence has to be met. Any report from the committee on foreign affairs that does not carry with it this feature will be antagonized by an amendment, and the prospects are that nearly all the Democrats and many Republicans would favor it. Efforts were directed all day yesterday toward action which will secure the solid support of the Republican organization and Republican majority of the house. To this end the Republican members of the house committee to whom the message was referred were in conference during the day and night.

The effect of the message down town was on the whole quieting. Cabinet officers of course expressed their complete and most hearty approval of the message. This view was reflected throughout administration circles.

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, remained at the legation during the day sending and receiving many dispatches and conferring with his advisers. He cabled the entire president's message to Madrid except only the historical references to General Grant's message, Texas, etc. The minister said he must decline to make the slightest public allusion to the president's message, as any remark from him would be inconsistent with his position. It is known, however, that Senor Polo is keenly sensitive to the language of the message. What its effect will be upon his service here is not known, for no word has yet come as to the effect of the message upon the authorities at Madrid. Up to last night Senor Polo had received no instructions to withdraw, nor was there any intimation of such instructions.

There has been no further general conference between the embassadors and ministers of the powers, nor is there any present indication of further action from that quarter. No new diplomatic phases of the question developed yesterday at the state department. Secretary Sherman said he would not be surprised if the Madrid cable report proved true that Minister Woodford was about to leave Madrid. At the same time the state department was without advices that this step actually had been taken. General Lee is en route here, and it is expected that his arrival will be the signal for a notable demonstration.

ALONG THE WAY.

Intense Enthusiasm Shown Wherever General Lee's Train Stopped.

WAYCROSS, Ga., April 12.—Every station along the route of Consul General Lee's special train lavished appreciative tributes upon him. The country for miles from the interior furnished ardent admirers, who came in carts, wagons and on horseback. Ladies filled the car with handsome bouquets, accompanied by missives expressive of their admiration. "Where is Lee?" was the cry from Tampa to this place, and until he made his appearance the crowds could not control their impatience. Whenever the general stepped to the rear platform outbursts of applause greeted him. Before reaching Jasper, Fla., three telegrams were received on the train urging him to make his appearance, so that the people could see him. Arriving there, the local company of state troops and a score of Confederate veterans with a crowd met him.

In the afternoon he endeavored to get some sleep, but it was impossible. The crowds would besiege the train and even attempt to force the doors of the private car in their frantic efforts to see the popular general.

An afternoon paper in a big scare head announced, "Lee For President In 1900."

THE TROUBLE IN MADRID.

Baron Guerren Arrested—Demonstration Probably Instigated by Carlists.

MADRID, April 12.—Complete quiet prevails here, but the precautions taken have not been relaxed. The most important arrest politically made in connection with the demonstrations of Sunday was that of Baron Guerren, a Carlist leader and former deputy. It is reported that the Romeroists, Republicans and Carlists were at the bottom of the manifestation, the Carlists taking the principal part.

Over one hundred arrests were made during the disturbance. Among others taken into custody were Senor Galvez, a former deputy; General Bourbon de Castelvi and many newspaper men. The police scattered the crowds who attempted to reform at the Puerta del Sol at about midnight. Some persons were injured. The prefect today published a proclamation urging the people to be calm and adding that the demonstrations yesterday were instigated by a political party.

The Heraldo printed on Saturday last an interview with Admiral Berenger, ex-minister of marine, in which he expressed confidence in the victory of the Spanish navy in the event of war.

He declared he had no fear of the Cuban ports being exposed to night attack, inasmuch as Havana, Nuevitas Cienfuegos and Santiago were defended with electric automatic torpedoes with a large radius of action.

The late prime minister, Senor Canovas, according to Admiral Berenger, decided to send to Cuba 190 torpedoes, which, said Berenger, must have been placed in position in those harbors. A well known expert named Chacon undertook to place them.

The Imparcial criticises this admission at the present moment as a twofold imprudence—first, because it warns the enemy, and secondly, because the jingoes will certainly assert that one of these torpedoes destroyed the Maine.

READY TO CO-OPERATE.

Gomez and Garcia Will Aid Us In the Event of War.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 12.—The Cuban junta here received a very important letter from General Gomez yesterday via Key West. While its contents have been guarded very carefully and the main portion sent on to the New York junta's office, it is ascertained that it brings news that Gomez is preparing to co-operate with the United States forces in case of war in an attack upon Havana.

Calixto Garcia has passed the trocha and he and Gomez, with 18,000 troops, are now marching westward and toward Havana. The insurgents are recruiting in all sections, and from good authority it is ascertained that Gomez promises to have from 25,000 to 30,000 troops behind Havana to aid in reducing it.

Insurgents, so the letter said, hailed with joy the intervention of the United States, and their ranks were being rapidly increased daily. Gomez and the United States are now in close touch, and the news of the declaration of war will be carried to him by means of private signals without loss of time, so that he can move with knowledge of what the United States forces are doing. The campaign is all arranged between them, according to this authority.

Lieutenant Catlin on Duty Again.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 12.—Lieutenant A. W. Catlin of the United States marine corps, one of the survivors of the ill fated battleship Maine, has left here to report at the Brooklyn navy yard, to which place he was ordered for duty by the Washington authorities.

The Philippine Rebellion.

HONGKONG, April 12.—Advices received from a trustworthy source report that the insurgents in the Philippines are gaining on the Spaniards.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, April 12.—Canadian Pacific railway earnings for the week ending April 7 were $448,000; same period last year, $379,000; increase, $69,000.

THE DOLGE FAILURE.

Said to Have Been Due to the War Scare—Assets Half a Million.

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., April 12.—The failure of the firm of Alfred Dolge & Son, the well known manufacturers of felt and piano supplies, was a great surprise to the people of this village. The firm's factory is located here, and besides they conducted a large retail business in New York city. The assets and liabilities are not given, but a conservative estimate places the former at about $500,000.

Alfred Dolge was the founder of Dolgeville, having established his business here upward of 25 years ago. The growth of the village has been largely due to manufacturing interests controlled by him. The large felt factory was closed for inventory yesterday evening, and it is said other factories in which Mr. Dolge has an interest will also be affected by the failure.

Mr. Alfred Dolge made a statement in which he says that he was forced to make an assignment on account of the war scare and the difficulty of procuring money to carry on his business. He says that he hopes the creditors will realize from the property all that is owing to them. It is expected that Hon. A. M. Mills, the receiver, will begin closing up the firm's affairs at once.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Foreign Corporations Doing Business In This Country Amenable to Our Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The United States supreme court has decided a case involving the jurisdiction of federal courts over certain actions committed abroad of foreign corporations doing business in the United States.

The case was that of Michael Kane, a citizen of New Jersey, who was assaulted in Londonderry, Ireland, by agents of the Barrow Steamship company, which is a British corporation, but does business in New York. Kane brought suit for damages in the United States circuit court of New York and was awarded $7,500. The steamship company appealed to the circuit court of appeals and by that court the case was certified to the supreme court on the question of the jurisdiction of the circuit court. Justice Gray rendered the opinion of the supreme court, holding that the circuit court had not transcended its authority in assuming jurisdiction in the case.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The United States supreme court has decided the Laclede gas case against the company.

The York cloth mills have started in all departments, nearly all the strikers returning to work.

The first annual convention of the New England Federation of Weavers is being held in Lowell.

Dudley Wiston, president of the Chicago civil service commission, was found dead on a train.

The members of the National Association of Manufacturers who went to Venezuela on March 17 have returned.

Most of the employees of the Parkhill gingham mills, Fitchburg, Mass., are on a strike because of a reduction in wages.

A. E. Whiting, left half back on the Cornell varsity football team of '97, has been elected captain of the '98 team in place of D. M. McLaughlin, resigned.

The fifth annual convention of the New York Republican Editorial association, which includes the leading Republican editors of the state, will be held in Buffalo on Thursday next.

Russia Wants More China.

LONDON, April 12.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says: "The Russians contend that the disturbance between Russians and Chinese at Kinchou necessitates the inclusion of Kinchou bay within the area leased by China to Russia. The empress dowager has signified her intention to give an audience to Prince Henry of Prussia."

Charges of Bribery.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Thomas E. Edwards, foreman of the March grand jury in Brooklyn, declared yesterday that money had been offered to him and to other members of that body to prevent the indictment of ex-City Works Commissioner Willis and Police Commissioner Phillips.

Will Print Our Own Stamps.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The postmaster general has decided to let the contract for furnishing stamps for the ensuing four years to the bureau of engraving and printing instead of giving it to the American Bank Note Engraving company, which submitted a bid.

Increase In Capital.

ALBANY, April 12. A certificate of increase of capital from $8,000 to $1,000,000 was filed with the secretary of state yesterday by the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation company of New York city.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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CONGRESS IS ANXIOUS

House and Senate Committees Discussing Expedients.

DIPLOMATS OUT IN FULL FORCE.

Galleries of the Senate Crowded With Prominent People When the Message Was Received—Was Heard In Silence.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the senate yesterday every available seat, both on the floor and in the galleries, was occupied when Vice President Hobart's gavel called the session to order. In the galleries the people had been waiting for hours, but the arrangements for handling the crowds were so admirable that not the slightest confusion existed. The attendance of senators was unusually large—indeed, every member of that body in the city was in his seat. Among the visitors on the floor was General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army. In the diplomatic gallery were: Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British embassador; Baron Henglemuller, the Austrian minister, and party; Mr. Constantin Brun, minister of Denmark; Mr. Charles F. Adams, first secretary of the British legation, and Miss Adams; Chancellor Boeufve of the French legation; Dr. Yela, secretary of the legation of Guatemala; Mr. J. B. Pioda, the Swiss minister, and three attaches of the Chinese legation. Several of the gentlemen were accompanied by ladies.

The galleries presented a brilliant scene. Many of the ladies were attired in the most fetching Easter finery, and the handsome display of gowns and bonnets was notable even in this city of beautiful dressing.

Scarcely had the senate been called to order when Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania precipitated the Cuban question by presenting some petitions and making startling comments upon them. He took the strongest ground for immediate and impetuous action and declared that it was now too late for pope, prelate or presbyter to interfere.

Even while Mr. Quay was speaking Major Pruden, the legislative secretary to the president, entered the chamber, bearing the long expected message. He was recognized as soon as Mr. Quay had concluded, and when he had presented the message the vice president immediately laid it before the senate. In a stillness that was almost breathless the message was read, the reading occupying just 42 minutes. At the conclusion of the reading there was a hum of whispered conversation in the galleries, but no demonstration. Mr. Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the foreign relations committee, at once moved that it be referred to his committee, and Mr. Stewart, taking advantage of the opportunity, briefly addressed the senate in favor of recognizing the independence of the Cuban insurgents. Without further debate the message was referred as requested.

IN THE HOUSE.

No Action Taken on the Message—Routine Business.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The president's message was read to the house yesterday in the presence of a vast assemblage and referred to the committee on foreign affairs without debate. There was absolutely no demonstration either in approval or disapproval from the crowded galleries throughout or at the conclusion of the reading, but there was a sharp burst of applause from the Republican side when toward the close of the message the president said the war in Cuba must cease. At the conclusion of the reading about half the Republicans applauded and several of the Democrats groaned. After the message had been referred the house transacted some District of Columbia business and then acted upon the Fairchild-Ward contested election case from the Sixteenth New York district by confirming Mr. Ward's title to the seat. Little or no interest was taken in the proceedings. All the afternoon the members stood about in groups discussing the message and the probable action of congress upon it.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Stormy Session Yesterday—Members Unable to Come to Any Agreement.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Republican members of the house foreign affairs committee held a session all the afternoon yesterday to map out a definite Cuban policy, but were totally unable to reach an agreement. It is understood that many of the members whose views heretofore have been pronounced in favor of independence and intervention in stating their position at this informal meetig announced an almost complete change of position. These, it is understood, include Representatives Adams of Pennsylvania, now acting chairman of the committee, and Quigg of New York.

The meeting was very stormy, and some exciting discussions occurred. The most pronounced sentiment in the committee in favor of immediate intervention and the recognition of independence from Spanish rule was voiced by Representatives Pearson of North Carolina, William Alden Smith of Michigan, Heatwole of Minnesota and Gillette of Massachusetts.

The administration resolution which empowers the president in accordance with the recommendation in his message to take such action as will terminate hostilities in Cuba and establish a stable government and authorizing him to intervene with the army and navy of the United States as may be necessary to bring about this result had the outspoken support of two members, Messrs. Adams and Quigg, and the tentative support of Mr Henry of Indiana. There are evidences of weakening among some of the others, and at one time it looked as if all of them could be united upon a proposition with the exception of Mr. Smith of Michigan. From present indications it seems entirely improbable that the Republicans will be able to agree before the full committee meets in which event it is likely that the Republicans will filibuster to prevent action.

Cuban Protests.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Senor John Gutieras, representative of the Cuban junta in Pennsylvania yesterday sent telegrams to the senate foreign relations committee and the house committee on foreign affairs against recognition of an armistice.

In his telegrams he said in substance: "I think the whole principle of the armistice is a subterfuge to enable the Spaniards to withdraw their troops from the interior and concentrate them in the fortified towns, there to present a formidable front to American intervention."

CRUISERS AT HALIFAX.

New Orleans and San Francisco Coaling at the Nova Scotia Port.

HALIFAX, April 12.—Great excitement prevailed yesterday when the Citadel signal station announced that two large American men-of-war were approaching the harbor. All sorts of rumors were quickly circulated concerning the arrivals at this date. The ships proved to be the San Francisco and the New Orleans, formerly the Amazonas, which was recently purchased from the Brazilian government by the United States. Both ships are from London, and they were out 15 days. They left on March 27 and during the entire voyage did not receive a single word in reference to the war.

The reason given for calling here was that the vessels were short of coal, but anxiety may have prompted Commodore Howell to make this port. Without anything definite as to the action of Spain and the United States there was much anxiety as to whether the ships would not be both taken short handed by a Spanish flotilla and at a big disadvantage. By calling at Halifax instructions could be obtained as to the course to be pursued in case of war. Commodore John A. Howell, who had his pennant flying from the mainmast of the San Francisco, was seen by a press representative, but declined to answer any questions as to the possibility of the ships being ordered to join the flying squadron.

They left London March 27 bound for New York and came along rapidly in fine weather until the 3d inst., when heavy winds commenced to blow. From that time until the ships anchored here they had had a hard time of it. Rain, fog and heavy seas have prevailed for the past eight days.

On the 5th the ships became separated and did not sight each other for 24 hours. During that time the New Orleans was repeatedly washed over by heavy seas. One of the starboard boats was smashed and the steering gear was slightly deranged. The course taken was as far south as latitude 41, longitude 31. After going west to the gulf stream it was decided to make Halifax.

The usual visits were exchanged yesterday by the officers and her majesty's representatives, and the San Francisco and the Citadel exchanged salutes.

THE CONSULAR REPORTS.

Autonomy a Failure—Terrible Effects of the Reconcentrado Decree.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The president sent to congress yesterday in connection with his message an expurgated report of the correspondence between the state department and the consuls in Cuba. It contains about 60,000 words, dealing largely with the distress and suffering of the reconcentrados. It covers the communications of Consul General Lee at Havana, Consul McGarr at Cienfuegos, Consul Brice at Matanzas, Consul Hyatt at Santiago de Cuba and Consul Barker at Sagua la Grande. It was prepared in response to a resolution of inquiry adopted by both the house and senate.

In preparing the correspondence for transmission to congress confidential and important communications were omitted. Public welfare is the reason given for not letting the people know what American consuls have found in Cuba.

The conclusions to be drawn from the reports are: First.—The death rate among the reconcentrados in Havana is 77 per cent. In the other towns it is about 50 per cent. Second.—Four hundred thousand self supporting people were beggared by General Weyler's reconcentrado order, and 200,000 have died from starvation. For fear of charges of exaggeration General Lee cut this estimate down from a higher and probably more correct number. Third.—Spain spent 17 cents for the relief of each 12,000 starving persons and then stopped her relief work. Fourth.—Not even the immediate intervention of the United States can prevent the death of thousands from starvation. It is too late. Fifth.—Autonomy is a failure. Sixth.—Spain is helpless, and the island is in a state of anarchy.

THE MAINE EXPLOSION.

Austrian Naval Officers Are Said to Hold That It Was Internal.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The officers of the Austrian corvette Donau, in New York harbor, and the Italian schoolship now in the Potomac, are confident that the Maine was destroyed by an internal explosion.

These officers were in Havana harbor shortly after the explosion occurred and they closely examined the wreck. As a result, during their official calls upon the Austrian and Italian representatives here, it is understood, they stated their opinion that the Maine was not destroyed by a submarine mine, as reported by the American court of inquiry, but that an internal cause was responsible for her loss.

In view of the conflict of opinion advanced by naval experts, the representatives of foreign governments here believe it is only Spain's due that the United States should agree to refer the Maine disaster to the arbitration of a naval commission appointed by the maritime nations of the world.

Conspiracy In China.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Shanghai says: The existence of a formidable conspiracy in the imperial palace at Peking has been discovered, and the lives of some of the highest people in the empire are in danger. Progressive Manchus are indignant at the virtual sale of China to Russia by the emperor's Chinese advisers.

Embezzler Extradited.

ALBANY, April 12.—Governor Black has authorized the extradition to Chicago of Herbert G. Nichols, under arrest in New York city on the charge of having embezzled $20,000 from King, Brown & Co. of Chicago.

Watch Factory Shuts Down.

WALTHAM, Mass., April 12.—Notices have been posted notifying the employees of the Columbia Watch factory that the works will shut down on Saturday, April 16 and reopen on Tuesday, July 5.

OTISVILLE.

Easter Services and Decorations—The Art Exhibit—Death of Mrs. Bell—services at Mount Hope—Other Notes.

Correspondence ARGUS and MERCURY.

—Easter was observed in the Presbyterian Church by a service of song and recitation which was a success from beginning to end. With the aid of potted plants from the homes of the ladies of the congregation the church presented a beautiful appearance. Certainly any pastor with such an efficient corps of young workers is fortunate, for fail is a word never found in their vocabulary.

—There were appropriate exercises for the day at the M. E. Church, and it was beautifully decorated with potted plants.

—Mrs. Holley moved to Matamoras, last week.

—Mrs. H. R. Cadwell and daughter, May, are visiting at Mrs. N. W. Beyea's.

—A meeting of the class of '95 was held at Miss Harriet Beyea's, Saturday evening, to make arraugements for a reception to be given to their classmate, G. S. Writer, Jr.

—The rooms of Mrs. Margaret Seybolt are now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, the Board of Education having secured his services for another year.

—All those who attended the art exhibit passed a very pleasant evening, but for the encouragement of the workers, a larger attendance would have been gratifying, as all these things are to add to the treasury of the church.

—Mrs. Bell, the aged mother of Mrs. Frank Smith, died at her daughter's home on Saturday.

—Rev. R. J. Diven preached in the Mount Hope church, Sunday evening, and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

BULLVILLE.

Farmers Busy With Spring Work—Large Congregation Hear Their New Pastor—Sunday School Reorganization—Other Notes.

—Encouraged by the mild weather of the last few days, our farmers have commenced their spring work in earnest.

—Our new minister, Rev. W. E. Thompson, preached two very interesting sermons, Sunday morning and evening, to large and appreciative audiences.

—At 10 a. m. sharp, next Sunday morning the M. E. Sunday school will be reorganized for the year. A full attendance is desired.

—Miss Josephine Hewitt, of this place, spent Sunday with her brother, George Hewitt, of Newburgh.

—Mrs. F. D. Abrams, wife of a former minister of this place, is on a visit to friends here.

—G. F. Dickerson, a well known member of the 24th Separate Company, of Middletown, spent Easter Sunday at his home, near this place.

—Andrew Evans, of New York city, is on a visit to his brother Geo. W. Evans, of this place.

—Our young merchant, Fred Norris, spent Sunday with friends at Port Jervis.

HAVEN.

Sunday Visitors—Personal Notes—A Fine Herd of Jerseys.

Correspondence of ARGUS and MERCURY.

—I noticed in this village, Sunday, John Hughes, of Westbrookville; H. W. Reed, of Middletown; Alva Pantley, of Port Jervis; Mrs. Orrin Allen and son.

—L. H. Decker spent Sunday in Wurtsboro, with his brother, Stephen.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Caskey were visiting Mrs. Caskey's parents at Ellenville, Saturday and Sunday.

—John Ogg is visiting friends in Phillipsport.

—Miss Grace Hosier is visiting friends in Cochecton.

—L. D. Pantley, our enterprising merchant, is all smiles. It's a boy.

—Our old townsman, John Scales, now of Port Jervis, spent last week with us.

—Elihu Carey is moving in Scale Bros.' tenement house.

—Case Caskey now has his dairy of Jersey cows at his farm. They are about the finest cows the writer ever saw.

Distressing Stomach Disease.

Permanently cured by the masterly power of South American Nervine Tonic. Invalids need suffer no longer because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvellous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health-giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by J. E. Mills, druggists Middletown, N. Y.

"Life Renewer" For Ladies.

Olivia Peterson, of Coldwater, Mich., writes: "I had not been able to sit up a half a day at a time for thirteen years until I used the *Mystic Life Renewer*. It has cured me of nervous troubles, headache and a very bad stomach. It has helped me in so many ways, and cured me of afflictions that the doctors said could not be cured. The blessed Life Renewer has done more for me than all the Patent Medicines, Doctors and Christian Science treatments combined. It is the most wonderful medicine I ever saw."

Sold by J. E. Mills, No. 2 Empire Block Middletown, N. Y.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Is the safest and best means with which to rid yourself of a bad cough, sore throat, bronchitis or the grippe. At all seasons. Price 25 cents.

Grimy finger marks seem to *grow* on the woodwork about the house. They come easily and they stick, too—unless you get rid of them with

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

It makes all cleaning easy.

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Write your name on a postal card for a free specimen copy of The New York Times Review of Books and Art, issued every Saturday. The best and least expensive literary publication in the world. One dollar per year (fifty-two issues), including regular news pages of The New York Times.

Send your name and address to The New York Times, 40 Park Row, New York.

My last year's magazines that I had bound at McINTYRE'S BINDERY, 32 North St., Middletown, look fine and the price was all right.

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DILL & COX, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, office No. 3 South street, Middletown, N. Y., attend to all kinds of law business.

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AUSTIN'S DYE HOUSE, 93 Wickham avenue. Spots removed from ladies' light sacks and skirts and pressed 50c up. Gents' spring overcoats and light suits cleaned from spots and pressed 50 to 75 cents.

MUSICAL Instruction on mandolin, piano, violin, guitar, banjo, flute by VINCENT MAGGIO, 68 North street, second floor. d&wl

DR. T. C. ROYCE and DR. A. FREEMAN FOOTE, Dentists, Offices over National Express Co., Franklin Square, Middletown. d&w

JEROME FOLLETTE, Piano and Organ Tuner. Fine tone and action regulating a specialty. All work guaranteed. Orders left at T. B. Dayton's Real Estate Agency, Room 1, Stern's Building, North St., Middletown, N. Y. 52d&wly Au28'96

In Pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Orange, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Annie E. Doyle, late of the city of Middletown, in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of Thomas Donovan, No. 10 Railroad avenue, in the city of Middletown, on or before the 14th day of July next.

Dated January 10th, 1898.

JOHN W. SCHOONMAKER, Administrator.
M. J. DONOVAN, Attorney for Administrator.
Low Building, Middletown, N. Y. dTuSmJly12

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POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives fresher charms; to the old, renewed youth. Try it.

TOMPKINS' NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

In Its New Quarters, No. 35 North St.

WE ARE NOW FAIRLY ESTABLISHED IN OUR NEW QUARTERS.

Our Opening Day was Visited by Throngs of Eager Buyers.

The merry click and hum of business went on all day long from early morn till late at night. Our nineteen salespeople could not begin to wait on all the eager shoppers. Few stores are so fortunate in their employees as this, as all were filled with enthusiasm to wait on as many customers as possible. To move our enormous stock from East Main street to our present quarters was a gigantic task. Load after load of goods had to be handled, sorted out and properly placed in stock. This, by working with all hands late into the night, was accomplished in two days. The store was not properly arranged, but all did the best they could, and much better than could be expected. Enthusiasm is the word that makes the world go round. That has moved Tompkins' New Dry Goods Store from a small, out of the way location, into the best located, the biggest store in Middletown, and made it the popular store of Orange county in one short year. Enthusiasm made all the employes of this great store thoroughly tired out with the two days hard work of moving, enter the store, Saturday morning, all willing and anxious to do their best and expecting a rush, but not dreaming that we would have one half the crowd that came to us.

Hundreds of yards of New Dress Goods were clipped off and sold for cash. New Hats from our new Millinery Department, Spring Jackets, Suits, Capes and Wrappers went out as fast as they could be handled. Yard after yard of Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings were cut off and all for cash, mind you; and yet we were told in strict confidence, by an old business man of this place, who had handled carpets for years, that we could do no carpet business unless we trusted. But it's the little price for cash, the small profit and the quick sale that keep us on the jump all day long, that keeps our prices below those of our competitors, who have to put half of their sales each day on the ledger.

This is Easter week, and Easter week has received a fitting welcome at the big store. Easter styles in Millinery, in Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, Spring Jackets and Capes are now at the very pinnacle of completeness here, a picture of fancy and fashion beyond the power of pen to depict. You must come and see to realize the extent of our preparations. Prices are right too—always right. Middletown people understand that.

This week the Great Opening Sale goes on. Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings go at unheard of prices. Wall Paper 3 cents a double roll, and we don't rob you on the price of the Border to match. Trimmed Hats, Dress Goods and Silks, all at little prices for Easter week.

J. W. TOMPKINS.

No. 35 North Street, Middletown.

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MIDDLETOWN TIME TABLES.

Erie Railroad Co.

Trains leave from Middletown stations, beginning Nov. 28, 1897, and continuing until further notice, as follows:

Trains marked with * run daily. Trains Nos 601, 603, 605, 617, 609 and 611 Sundays only. All other trains daily except Sunday. †Train Nos. 1 & 2 will stop only for passengers for Binghamton or west thereof—due notification must be given at the ticket office. Trains with the following letters affixed indicate connection, viz.: "G" with Newburg Branch via Greycourt; "T" with Newburg Short-cut Branch via Turners; "A" with Newburgh short cut via Arden. "M" with Montgomery Branch, and "P" with Pine Island Branch.

GOING EAST.

Nos.		James St. Sta.	Main St. Sta.
* 15	Chicago Ex.	4.40 a. m.	
* 19	New York Special	6.01 "	
29	Middletown Way	6.36 "	....6.50 a. m.
15	Orange Co. Ex., G.M.	7.10 "	....7.12 "
29	Mountain Ex., T	8.32 "	....8.35 "
29	Del. Val. Ex. (M.P.G.)	10.45 "	
* 6	W. Mail, (G.'exc'pt Su)	11.05 p. m.	....12.07 p. m
29	Way, A. M. P. G.	4.10 "	....4.12 "
* 9	C. & G. T. Ex. "A"	5.00 "	
* 8	C. & St. L. Limited,	5.55 "	
29	P. J. Local T.	7.25 "	....7.30
* 14	Wells Fargo Express	7.40 "	
and	P. J. Local (Sun only)		
	M. P. and G. T.	8.20 a. m.	
and	P. J. Local (Su only) "G"	8.05 p. m.	
19	Milk (Sunday only)	4.55 p. m.	

GOING WEST

Nos.		James St. Sta.	Main St. Sta.
* 17	Milk	5.47 a. m.	
21	Port Jervis Way	10.25 "	....10.35 a. m
* 1	Day Express	†10.55 "	
	9 Corning Express	11.25 "	
11	Port Jervis Local	1.04 p. m.	.... 1.01 p. m
29	Port Jervis Exp.	3.40 "	.... 3.37 "
15	Mountain Exp.	5.43 "	.... 5.39 "
15	Orange Co. Exp.	6.46 "	.... 6.41 "
29	Middletown Way ar.	8.05 "	.... 8.00 "
* 7	C. & G. T. Exp.	9.54 "	
29	Way	9.13 "	
* 3	Chicago Exp.	11.15 "	
601	Sunday Local	10.25 a. m.	
605	P. J. Way (Sun only)	3.05 p m	
617	" " "	10.20 "	

Passenger trains for Middletown leave foot of Chamber street, New York, at *4.00, 7.45, 9.15, 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, *7.30, *8.45 p. m. Also additional Sunday trains at 7.45, 8. m. 10.30 and 7.30 p. m.

Crawford Branch.

GOING NORTH.

No	Leave for	James St. Sta.	Main St. Sta
151	Pine Bush Mail	11 35 a. m.	11.45 a. m
*115	" " "		6.55 p. m
601	Sun. only	11.00	11.10 a. m

COMING SOUTH.

*122	Arrive from Pine Bush	8.15 a. m
*120	" " " "	5.00 pm

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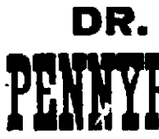
PENNYROYAL PILLS



The only safe, sure and reliable Female Pill ever offered to Ladies. Especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

A Handsome Complexion
is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Poinsett's Complexion Powder gives it.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE

What the President Has to Say on Cuban Situation.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The president today sent the following message to congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the president to give from time to time to the congress information of the state of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own Union and the grave relation the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our government if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present day.

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequaled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign state. Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered, the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so severely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found expression from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self contained commonwealth whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken and has indeed aroused the utmost concern on the part of this government, as well during my predecessor's term as in my own.

In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed through the refusal of the Spanish government then in power to consider any form of mediation or indeed any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in nowise diminished.

The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new aid in human phase happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration inaugurated by the captain general Banos on Oct. 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio was thence extended to embrace all of the island to which the power of the Spanish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The reconcentrado, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contesting parties and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

By the time the present administration took office a year ago reconcentration, so called, had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population to the estimated number of 300,000 or more was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most insanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados from starvation and the diseases thereto incident exceeded 50 percentum of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from general dearth, could give no aid. The so called "zones of cultivation" established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children, with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil without tools, seed or shelter for [illegible] support of the cities. The reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

Meanwhile the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana; but, under the existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted the revolutionists held their own, and their conquest and submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

In this state of affairs my administration found itself confronted with a grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation and narrated the steps taken with a view to relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the prime minister, Canovas, led to a change of government in Spain. The former administration, pledged to subjugation without concession, gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform involving the wider principle of home rule for Cuba and Puerto Rico. The overtures of this government, made through its new envoy, General Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Cuba, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities. Coincidentally with these declarations the new government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor of testifying friendly regard for this nation by releasing American citizens held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that by the end of November not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection remained in a Spanish prison.

While these negotiations were in progress the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure through the consular agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities.

On the 24th of December last I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the 8th of January by a similar public announcement of the formation of a central Cuban relief committee, with headquarters in New York city, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of that committee have been untiring and have accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba and co-operated with the consul general and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. Nearly $200,000 in money and supplies has already reached the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended through most if not all of the towns where the suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved. The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past the orders of General Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes and aided to resume the self supporting pursuits of peace, public works have been ordered to give them employment, and a sum of $600,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party or perhaps of both—a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a protection and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world and least of all by the United States, affected and injured, as we are, deeply and intimately, by its very existence.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end, I submitted on the 27th ult., as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the president.

In addition I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and to the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ult. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object for its part to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general in chief, to whom it would pertain in such case to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

The propositions submitted by General Woodford and reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum, but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents, whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

In my annual message of December last I said:

"Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives, in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel hostilities in Cuba he reached the conclusion that the recognition of independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible, and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard, and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so called recognition of belligerence is published, could of itself and unattended by other action accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor—the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to congress Dec. 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said:

"In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government that we have under the most critical circumstances avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide.

"It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views or to the merits of the original controversy. * * *

"But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

"In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof and waited not only until the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then and not until then were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. * * *

"It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured and all present power to control the newly organized government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic under another executive is rallying its forces under a new leader and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

"Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended, and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus:

"Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new government at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long established policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral state—to wit, that the revolted state shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability," and forming de facto, "if left to itself, a state among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state," has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away. This extreme test was, in fact, applied in the case of Texas. The counsels to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war," and therefore a proper subject for a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished, left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the president should be satisfied that the republic of Texas had become "an independent state." It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texan territory and when there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor." The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser, while on the other hand the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

Nor from the standpoint of expediency do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of a so called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing complications of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government. We would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First.—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

Second.—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third.—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth.—And, which is of the utmost importance, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations, when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined, where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention with the resulting strained relations are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semiwar footing with a war nation with which we are at peace.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine.

It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain, of the 26th ult., contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ult. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th inst. as follows:

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance."

To this I have made no reply.

President Grant in 1885, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said:

"In such event, I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing perhaps to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula * * * the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway and to assume the part of peacemaker. In this view in the earlier days of the contest the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain with the declaration nevertheless that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island, but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under the circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife."

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor during the pending struggle it was said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

In my annual message to congress December last, speaking to this question, I said: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes, that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor and to humanity.

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

Yesterday and since the preparation of the foregoing message official information was received by me that the latest decree of the queen regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your full and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification, for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

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DAILY ARGUS

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W. F. BAILEY,
A. E. NICKINSON, CITY EDITORS.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Fair to-night and Wednesday, northerly to westerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The following was the registry of the thermometer at Pronk's drug store, to-day:
7 a. m., 45°; 12 m., 70°; 3 p. m., 72°.

A postal card addressed "to the Congress of the United States" was delivered to Speaker Reed without delay. Post office clerks and mail carriers evidently recognized him as "the whole thing."

Alfred Dolge & Son, felt manufacturers at Dolgeville, N. Y., and an allied concern, the Daniel Green Shoe Company, of the same place, have gone to smash. The liabilities are heavy and the collapse, which is thought to be complete, is of general interest because of Mr. Dolge's prominence as an advocate of high protective duties. He got the duties that he wanted, but they were so high that they attracted capital into the felt business, and under the stress of keen domestic competition the big Dolge concern has gone down.

Congress at last has the President's message for which it has been clamoring and is face to face with responsibility for peace or war. Although it has had weeks in which to prepare for this very emergency it has settled on no plan of action and there is the widest difference of opinion as to what the policy of the country should be. Both houses of Congress have rung with plaudits whenever war has been talked, but now that talking must give place to action, there is a tendency to the conservative that direct responsibility always brings.

Mayor Mance's annual message, which is published elsewhere, will well repay perusal. The recommendations which he makes are all timely and practical and, if adopted, will result to the advantage of the city and its inhabitants. Mr. Mance shows the courage of his convictions by directing attention to the abuses which have grown up in connection with the Health Board of which he is *ex officio* a member. It is to the credit of the city that this is the only department which the Mayor finds it necessary to criticise. The message cannot fail to meet with popular approval.

Whatever may be thought of President McKinley's message as a whole it must be conceded that he makes most adroit use of the destruction of the Maine. He leaves out of sight entirely direct Spanish responsibility for the blowing up of the ship, for there is little likelihood of establishing direct responsibility, but asserts that the fact that such a foul and treacherous act could be committed in Havana harbor is patent and conclusive proof that Spain's government in Cuba has begotten a condition of affairs that is intolerable. The President was writing not for this country alone, but for the whole civilized world, and trying to make out a case that would justify armed intervention, and even if his treatment of the Maine disaster seems weak and commonplace from a strictly American point of view, it is nevertheless the most effective use that could have been made of it in squaring us with the world at large.

A WORTHY COUPLE'S BIRTHDAY.

James Lawrence Hale and Hearty at Seventy-eight—His Wife Five Years His Junior.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, of 201 North street, are celebrating their birthdays, to-day. Mr. Lawrence is seventy-eight years old and his good wife seventy-three. They are both in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Mr. Lawrence is an engine wiper at the O. & W. round house. He has not had an ache or a pain and is as lithe and active as a man of thirty. He attributes his excellent physical condition to the fact that he drinks neither water nor stimulants. He is also of the opinion that the kerosene which he uses on the engines, and with which he says his system is saturated, also has a good effect on his health.

The ARGUS unites with many friends of Mr and Mrs. Lawrence in wishing them many returns of their natal day.

Hymeneal Notes.

—The wedding of Addison Niver Baker, of the Wells-Fargo service in this city, and Miss Carrie Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Dailey, occurs to-night, at 7:30 o'clock, at the bride's home, No. 28 Houston avenue.

The Dangers of Spring

Which arise from impurities in the blood and a depleted condition of this vital fluid may be entirely averted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures all spring humors, boils, eruptions and sores, and by enriching and vitalizing the blood it overcomes that tired feeling and gives vitality and vigor.

HOOD'S PILLS cures nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills cure Neuralgia.

NO REPORT, TO-DAY.

Republicans of House Foreign Committee Cannot Agree—Senate Committee Also Divided.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House took a recess at noon until 3 o'clock, this afternoon. It will make no report, to-day.

The Democrats of the committee have agreed on a resolution for Cuban independence and immediate armed intervention. The Republicans are divided.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations resumed its sitting, this morning. The Committee immediately took up the task before it of formulating a resolution defining the course to be pursued in the present complication with Spain.

Many minor differences were developed but they were not of such a character as to dispel hope of securing a final agreement. The committee is hopeful of being able to report, to-day, but the report may be delayed so as to afford an opportunity to hear Gen. Lee.

A Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee says that the resolution to be reported by the Republican majority will follow the desires of the President, as expressed in his message, but may possibly declare that speedy action should be taken under the circumstances.

The conference of the Republican members continued during the afternoon.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE.

Resolution on the Lines of the President's Message Submitted to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The House steering committee has presented to the House Foreign Affairs Committee the following:

Resolved, That the war now existing between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba has been conducted by Spain in flagrant violations of civilized warfare to such an extent as to shock the moral sense of the nations of the world and to create a condition which, in the language of the President, has become insufferable by the United States.

That all diplomatic efforts to terminate this condition having failed, and since the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independent, that the President be, and he is hereby empowered and directed to forthwith terminate hostilities in Cuba and to secure to the people of that island a stable and independent republican government and that he be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to use the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect.

Representatives Grosvenor, Dingley, and other leaders, it is asserted, have agreed to the resolution.

HOPEFUL FOR PEACE.

The President More Confident of a Peaceful Settlement.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—One of the President's callers after leaving the White House said that the President has a feeling of greater confidence that there will be some satisfactory settlement of the Cuban affair without a resort to open hostilities. He believes in the sincerity of the Spanish Government in its proposition now taken looking to reforming the condition of affairs in Cuba and if such results can be achieved by steps to be taken by Spain there is no need of war.

GEN. LEE AT RICHMOND.

Welcomed by the Governor and his Staff and 10,000 Citizens.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.—Consul Gen. Lee arrived here at 11 o'clock. The train remained at the depot about ten minutes. There were at least 10,000 people present, including the Governor and his staff.

The Governor welcomed the Consul General, who made a brief speech. He said the time for talk was over, and that the time for action had come.

THE DIVIDED REPUBLICANS.

Against Recognition of Cuban Independence, But for Immediate Intervention.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs expects to have Gen. Fitzhugh Lee before it, this afternoon.

Republican Congressional sentiment is apparently crystalizing against the recognition of Cuban independence, but is favorable to speedy intervention.

U. S. CRUISERS SAIL FOR NEW YORK

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HALIFAX, April 12.—The United States warships San Francisco and New Orleans sailed, this morning, for New York.

BEFORE THE RECORDER.

Eight Months for Attacking a Man—Six Months for Attacking a Barroom Door

—Winfield McDaniels will spend the next eight months at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary as a result of his assault upon Herman Lasser, committed while drunk, Monday afternoon.

—Henry Russell, who is said to be a member of Newburgh's toughest gang, kicked in the front door of Daniel Daly's saloon, Monday afternoon, and was sent to Albany for six months. Officer Freer took both prisoners on Erie train 38.

His Horse Fell Dead.

Charles Muldaugh, of Slate Hill, was driving near Denton, Sunday afternoon when his horse fell dead.

MILLER VS. THE ERIE.

The Trial Begun Yesterday in the Supreme Court at Newburgh.

The Miller vs. Erie case occupied the attention of the court at Newburgh, yesterday and to-day. William Vanamee opened the case. Miller, the plaintiff, told his story, and his witnesses were George Miller and his wife, Fred C. Royce, Dr. Burke Pillsbury, Frank J. Lindsay, Job B. Giles and Laertes C. Terwilliger.

The plaintiff sues to recover for injuries sustained by the breaking of a push stick in the Erie yard here. He once obtained a judgment for $3,000, which was reversed on appeal.

The jury this afternoon gave plaintiff a verdict for $6,500.

Fell from a Truck and Broke His Arm

Sidney, son of Wm. Hunt, the well known truckman, of No. 35 Knapp avenue, fell from his father's truck, Monday night, breaking both bones of the right forearm. Drs. Hardenburgh and Mills reduced the fracture.

Standard Qualities.

Low Prices.

No seconds, no imperfect goods Observe and compare. We request comparison of prices and qualities—the rest is with the buyer.

1 case (50 styles) of the celebrated Jamestown Dress Goods, all novel styles—see our window—$2.89 per dress.

1 case Curtain Goods, gold drapery, fancy denims, sash laces, dotted Swiss, fancy scrims, 6, 10, 12½, 18c.

1 case Window Shades perfect goods, no seconds, 12, 25c.

50 dozen Corsets, fancy flowered effect, value 55c., at 39c.

2 bales Brown Sheeting 4½c. The best goods ever shown at the price.

50 dozen Ladies' Fine Black Hose, a 25c quality at 12½c.

H. E. CHURCHILL & CO.,
No. 39 North Street.

DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES!

All Linen Handkerchiefs, Suits Jackets, Capes, Skirts,

Silk Waists, Silk Petticoats. Do any of these interest you? We are showing a great line and prices are modest.

Dress Goods from 12½c to $1.00 per yard. The Lorient Kid Glove at $1. The Neptune Kid Glove at $1.25. Ladies' Suits from $4.99 each and up to $28.50. Jackets $5 to $15. Capes $2 to $15. Skirts $2 to $10. Silk Waists $5 to $8.50. Silk Petticoats $6.50 to $8.50.

Will be pleased to welcome you.

CARSON & TOWNER,
No. 11 West Main Street. Telephone 166.

THERE IS AN OLD SAYING

That one might as well be out of the world as out of fashion.

Hardly that, but we can fit you out in the latest styles in Hats, Overcoats, Suits and Furnishings. If you are not so stylish and need good serviceable clothing at the lowest price. Call and inspect our line of new spring goods.

ADAMS & BOYD,
No. 41 North Street, Middletown.

Farm Harness, Horse Collars AND SWEAT COLLARS.

We carry a large line of the above named goods.
Call and look them over.

JOHN T. OGDEN & SON, 40 W. Main St.

Louisiana Red Cypress LUMBER!

"When wood first came to be employed in the arts, the durability, fragrance and beauty of Cypress caused it to be selected for costly buildings such as the palace of David and the temple of Solomon."

History repeats itself, and Cypress is again coming in general use in the best buildings, for the following reasons:

It will take paint better than any other wood.
It partakes of the highest polish.
It is the most durable wood in the world.
It is proof against insects and vermin.
It will not rot and is cheap.

FOR SALE BY

CRANE & SWAYZE,
11-19 Montgomery St., Middletown.

GRAIN, FEED, HAY—Large stock, low prices. 118Wed,Satf VANFLEET'S New Feed Store.

DENTISTRY.

DR. F. M. BARNES, Formerly Over Savings Bank.

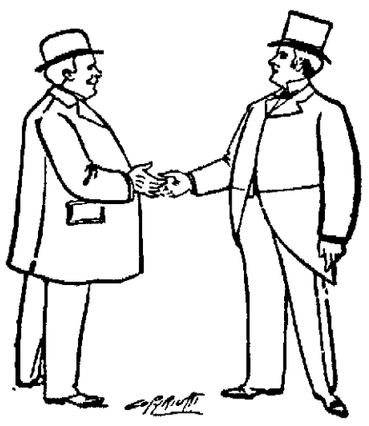
Fine Dentistry in all its branches.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN THE NATURAL TEETH.
Crown and Bridge Work, or teeth without plates, a specialty.

OFFICE OVER KERNOCHAN'S JEWELRY STORE, 17 NORTH ST., MIDDLETOWN.

HORSE HAY and Cattle Hay for sale at the farm on the Finchville road, near Ketcham's mill, Mount Hope, N. Y. Enquire of CHAS. SHAW, at the farm, or at the ARGUS office, Middletown. 97d&swlmoAp16

Prices on Boys' Goods.

Novelty Suits, blue cheviot, with fancy braid, $1.19. Reefer Suits, sailor collars, black or brown cheviot, $1.39. At $2 we are showing a line of Suits, 4 to 16 years, in nobby plaids, as good as the regular $3 grade Young Men's Suits, 14 to 19 years, in brown or black cheviot, at $2.75. Fine All Wool Suits $4.49. Knee Pants 15c. Corduroy Knee Pants 50c, the usual 75c grade.



Stout or Long Men and Boys

will be pleased to know we are showing a fine line of

SUITS AND PANTS!

at popular prices—Men's Stout Overcoats from 36 to 46 size. Men's Stout Suits $5 up Men's Stout or Long Pants $1 up. Boys' Stout Suits, 12 to 16 years. Extra Pants, same sizes.

At Your Orders.

We are showing a large new line of

UP-TO-DATE STYLES OF CLOTH!

from Arnheim, the largest New York tailor. 200 styles to select from.

Suits $16 Up, Pants $4 Up

Other Make of Suits to Order $8 Up!

MORRIS B. WOLF, 10 NORTH STREET, BLUE FRONT STORE, ONE PRICE ONLY.

NOW FOR ACTUAL BUSINESS AT STERN'S.

Millinery Goods in All Branches!

by the thousand. All clean, stylish and up-to-date goods. No "Cheap John" rubbish will enter our store. We sell our good goods cheap enough. Take a look at our

Silk and Worsted Dress Skirts, Silk and Washable Shirt Waists,

Silk and Cloth Capes, and a full line of Children's Reefers from $1 to $7.75, all at

L. STERN'S, 13-15 NORTH ST.

It Charms the Eye

And pleases the senses to receive a note on pretty paper of exquisite quality. There's a brightness, a charming individuality that lends itself to uses. Our "French Crepon" is just that kind. Another charm about it is that it only costs 32 cents a pound, though worth double.

Any initial stamped free on any paper bought of us.

The correct styles in engraved cards promptly supplied from new or old plates. Seals and sealing wax in all the fashionable colors.

Hanford & Horton,
No. 6 North St., Middletown.

19

Just think of it. Nineteen different styles

Men's Tan Shoes!

to select from—Vici Tan, Russia Tan, Willow Tan, all new and up-to-date styles. Prices $2.00, $2 50, $3.00, $3 50, $3 75, $4 00 and $5.00. Money saved when you follow the footprints to

C. D. HANFORD'S,
No. 43 North Street.

Thunder and Lightning

Has made its appearance, also our stock of

SPRING CAPES!

DON'T BE AFRAID OF EITHER.

We Know the Prices on Our Capes

Will Not Hurt You, Even if They are So Low that They Scare You.

STOP AND EXAMINE THEM WHEN OUT SHOPPING.

J. D. HORTON, AGT.,
No. 27 West Main Street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN ON EASY TERMS.

New Six-Room Cottage on North Street.

Bath, closet, range, hot and cold water, heated by hot air furnace. Possession given at once. See

CASE & TAYLOR

You should have that music and lot of ladies' periodicals neatly bound at McINTYRE'S BINDERY, 32 North Street, Middletown. The price will be reasonable.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

YARD Square Muslin Signs 50 cents. Lettered to your order with 50 letters or less, in bright, lasting oil colors 50 cents each, post paid. Very attractive for indoors or outside. Tack them on 3x3 feet lath frames.
G. F. HARDING, Sign Artist, Wurtsboro, N. Y.

HOUSE CLEANING Helps. Don't Forget 'em.

Window Chamois will polish a window in no time and leave no lint

HOUSE CLEANING SPONGES—Fair quality and cheap Ever so much quicker than cloth for Cleaning.

MIRROR FURNITURE POLISH—Our own make. Will make old furniture look like new with little rubbing. Price 25 cents.

CLEANING AMMONIA—A little in the water used for cleaning, helps wonderfully. Large bottles 10 cents.

MOTH CAMPHOR—In flakes or balls, 10 cents a pound. Nothing better for protecting furs and woolens.

PAINTS, STAINS AND VARNISHES—Any quantity. Enough for a chair or a room. Quality and prices right.

CALSOMINE — All colors. Easily prepared, easily used.

Insect Powder, best quality. As much difference in this as in people.

A good Porous Plaster for 10 cents for your lame back.

ORANGE FLOWER BALM—A little on the hands nightly during house cleaning; keeps them smooth and white.

McMonagle & Rogers, 30 North St. and 155 North St, (North Side Pharmacy.)

NO WONDER!

That we are doing the business when our aim is to sell the best quality at a lower price than others charge for antiquities.

Furniture never was so cheap in this city.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND CROCKERY

and every piece of it new.

Our low expenses and small profits enable us to be

The Cheapest Place in the City.

FRANCE & HATHAWAY,

25 AND 27 EAST MAIN STREET

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

—Great carpet sale at C. Emmet Crawford's.
—Bargains in shoes at Samuel's.
—Special sale at the Economy Store.
—Elgin bicycles at C. N. Predmore & Son's.
—Carpets and window shades at Matthews & Co.'s.
—When ailing, take Munyon's Remedies.
—Backache cured by Benson's Capcine Plasters
—Colds cured by Hale's Horehound, Honey and Tar.
—Dyspepsia cured by Dr. Dean's Dyspepsia Pills
—For kidney troubles, take Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

LIVE LOCAL TOPICS.

—The President's message in full will be found on the third page of the ARGUS.

—Supts. of the Poor Sutherland and Wood, paid a visit to the Children's Home today.

—The Crescent Base Ball Club will meet tonight at 8:30 at Perry's Electric Hotel, for the purpose of reorganizing and electing officers.

—The Missionary Union will hold its monthly meeting to-morrow, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, at 2:30 p. m.

—The handsome resolutions which were sent the city by the Volunteer Firemen's Association, of New York city, have been hung in the council room.

—Supervisor Iseman went to Newburgh, today, where the Military Committee meets to prepare for the improvements to be made to the Newburgh armory.

—The chart will be open tomorrow at Dusenberry & Son's for the John Thomas Concert Co. Go early and secure a good seat. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 and 50 cents. 1t

PERSONAL.

—B. V. Wolf is very much better today.

—John E. Adams was out, to-day after a week's illness.

—H. B. Royce went to Brooklyn to attend court, to-day.

—Miss Edith Halstead, of Danbury, Conn., is the guest of Miss Pronk.

—Walter Kearney, of Brooklyn, is in town visiting relatives and friends.

—Mrs. Frank Harding went to New York city, today, for a few day's visit.

—Lieut. John D. Stivers, of the 24th, went to Albany, to-day, on official business.

—Mrs. George E. Wallace and child went to Brooklyn, to-day, to visit Mrs. Wallace's relatives.

—Charles H. Foster was taken seriously sick, Monday night, but shows some improvement, to-day.

—E. Millen is still confined to his home with a cold, aggravated by a slight attack of rheumatism.

—Miss Fannie Rowland, of Brooklyn, who has been the guest of Miss Sloat, returned home, to-day

—Miss Katherine M. Miller, who has been the guest of Mrs. L. C. Purdy, returned to New York, today.

—Mrs. J. J Shier's condition was not so encouraging, to-day. No complications have appeared as yet, however.

—C. H. Royce, of Monticello, clerk to the Board of Supervisors, of Sullivan county, was in town, this morning, enroute to New York.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Charlotte Wright.

From our Goshen Correspondent

Mrs. Charlotte D. (Tompkins) Wright, wife of Charles E. Wright, died at her home in Goshen yesterday afternoon, after a long illness, aged 53 years. Mrs. Wright was born in Dover Plains, Dutchess county, but had lived in Goshen since her marriage. She was a member of the Goshen Methodist Church. Two sons, Frank, of Elgin, Ill., and Charles E., jr., of New York city.

The funeral will be held Thursday afternoon at 1:30, from her late residence. Interment at Slate Hill.

Presentation to the Y. M. C. A.

At the monthly business meeting of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A., yesterday, W. C. Ramsdell, president of the Christian Endeavor society, of the First Baptist Church, in behalf of the society, presented one year's subscription to the Christian Endeavor World, and a beautiful bible flexibly bound, with thumb index, to the association for use in the reading room.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

JAS. P. TIGHE, Commission Broker, Stern Building, 16 North street, Middletown, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

NEW YORK, April 12, '98.

	Yesterday Close	To-day Close
Sugar	120⅜	119¼
Tobacco	102¼	103¼
Chicago Gas	92¼	92¼
Nat. Lead	30⅝	—
General Electric	82⅜	—
U. S. L., pref.	57½	—
Tenn. Coal and Iron	20⅜	20⅞
A. T. & S. F.	—	11⅜
C. B. & Q.	94½	93⅝
C. M. & St. P.	91	89⅞
R. I.	86¾	86⅛
D. L. & W.	—	—
C. of N. J.	93	93
Erie	—	12⅛
D. and H.	—	—
O. & W.	14¾	—
Susquehanna & Western	—	—
Susquehanna & West., pref.	—	—
P. & R.	17⅛	17
N. W.	119	119¼
L. S.	—	—
N. Y. C.	112	112
M. P.	27¼	27⅛
Texas	—	—
U. P.	20¼	19⅝
W. Union	87⅛	87
L. & N.	51⅜	50⅛
Manhattan	99¼	98
P. M.	24⅝	24⅛
Wabash, pref.	16	—
No. Pacific, pref.	63	62⅝
Metropolitan Traction	141⅛	140½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	38¾	38⅛
Southern, pref.	27	26½
May Wheat	108	107
May Corn	29⅝	29⅝
May Oats	25⅛	25⅛
May Pork	00 00	00 77
May Lard	0 17	0 16

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT MONDAY NIGHT'S REGULAR MEETING.

A Protracted Session—The Mayor's Annual Message Read—Resolutions and Petitions Laid Over—Two Remonstrances—Fire Department Matters—Tax Sale Report—The Location of the Stone Crusher—Linden Avenue Improvement Resolution Rescinded—Other Business.

The regular session of the Common Council, Monday night, was one of those long drawn out affairs which tired everybody long before the adjournment at 11.45. In the first place, the reading of the minutes of the several meetings since the last regular meeting, took until 9 02. This was followed by arguments which consumed time and availed little.

The Mayor's annual message, which is printed elsewhere, was read, and the Mayor stated that he would communicate to the Common Council later, his views on the schools, fire department and charitable institutions.

President Tierney stated that he believed he voiced the sentiments of the Council in saying that they would cooperate with the Mayor in his recommendations.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

The following resolutions or petitions were referred to committees to report upon them at the next meeting:

That Conkling avenue, from South street to Wawayanda avenue, be graded.

That a sanitary sewer be constructed through Watkins avenue and Lenox Place, to connect with the Libery street sewer.

That Prospect avenue, from East Main to DeWitt street, be graded.

That Smith street be graded, curbed and sidewalks laid, and the brook straightened.

That a crosswalk be laid on Monhagen avenue at its intersection with Maryland avenue.

REMONSTRANCES.

Remonstrances were read from property owners on the west side of West Main street beyond Monhagen avenue against the proposed flagging, and against the Watkins avenue sewer.

In regard to the latter, Mayor Mance stated that some of the names on the remonstrance had asked to have them taken off, and others would not be able to get to the sewer. Both remonstrances were laid on the table.

FIRE MATTERS.

Amos Doremus was reappointed driver of Excelsior's truck for one year, at the company's request.

Chief Higham's report on the supplies for the month, and the reports of the company meetings, were received and confirmed.

The petition of Ontario Hose Company and the people of the North end, through the chief, for a fire bell, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hirst $202.50 was credited to Excelsiors from the fire contingent fund.

The same alderman reported that the floor was dropping in Excelsior's quarters, where the truck stands. It was referred to the Building Committee with power to act.

Capt. Weber's report on the month's police business was accepted, and the resolution passed by the Business Men,s Association concurring in the contract awarded the Citizen's company was placed on file.

Mr. Waldorf's resolution ordering grading and curbing on Beattie avenue, between Prince and Broad streets, was carried. Gen. Lyon Post's application for $50 for Memorial Day was received, and has been placed in the budget.

Alderman Ayres, of the Law Committee, reported that the claims against the properties of Chas. H. Mapes, and P. D. Nearing had been cancelled, but that no action had been taken on the Daniel O'Brien pension claim.

The Mayor reported that the ex-City Attorney had collected about $1,700 of back taxes, and all the others had made satisfactory arrangements and in consequence the tax sale had been postponed.

Mr. Lawrence's resolution to flag and curb Grand avenue from Myrtle avenue to East Main street, was carried.

THE STONE CRUSHER LOCATION.

The stone crusher location matter was laid on the table, after discussion. W. W. Tiel and M. J. Edwards were present and were questioned regarding the proposition to locate it along the O. and W., with a switch. The City Engineer was instructed to draw plans of two pockets to hold from four to six cars of crushed store on the Ketcham switch, which ground the latter had offered to rent for $25 per year.

THE TAX BUDGDT.

Alderman O'Neal announced that the Ways and Means Committee had prepared the budget and would report it when the Council was ready to hear it. It did not come up at this meeting.

Ex-alderman Greene applied to the Council to prepare and index the city charter. After discussion the clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for the work.

THE LINDEN AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Gavin brought up the resolution passed at the last regular meeting ordering the gutters paved and curbing set through Linden avenue, from Hasbrouck street. He and other members had not estimated the amount of money this represented, and he moved to rescind. The discussion which followed was marked by repressed excitement, Aldermen Allen, O'Neal, Hirst, Waldorf, Lawrence and President Tierney joining in it. Mr. Allen finally proposed to modify it by leaving out the east side of the street where the high bank is, but Mr. Ayres opposed fixing one side of an street. The resolution was then rescinded and referred to the Street Committee to modify and report.

On motion of Mr. Ayres all fire book accounts were referred to the attorney.

Mr. Ayres moved that two voting booths be erected in the Council rooms for use on special election day, April 22d. The Mayor thought four or five would be needed. There was a long discussion over this, and when put to a vote Aldermen Allen, Gavin, O'Neal, Owen and Waldorf voted "no," and the motion was lost.

At the attorney's suggestion some claims against the city were referred to the Law Committee.

The Mulberry street bridge was ordered repaired on recommendation of Chairman Waldorf.

Engineer Harris submitted a map of the proposed Watkins avenue sewer. It has not yet been approved by the sewer commissioners.

The following bills were audited:

C. C. Lutes, salary	$ 81 00
McMonagle & Rogers, supplies	2 00
M. Farrell, labor	3 75
Ira M. Corwin, rent	50 00
Times Building Co., rent	250 00
Nicholas McDonald, trees	28 75
Amos Doremus, salary	25 00
Pay roll	48 10
Richard Moran, labor	6 00
National Saw Co., steel scrapers	3 50
Galen Coleman, labor	40
Geo. VanKeuren, janitor	42 00
Otis Hardenburgh, salary	25 00
L. V. Sinsabaugh & Co., material and labor	40 10
Gas Co.	818 39
Hanford & Horton, supplies	22 07
John M. Wilcox, salary	50 00
Frank Wehn, labor	4 50
Pay roll	68 75
Carl Johnson, salary	25 00

ST. AGNES GUILD'S MUSICALE.

A Very Pleasant and successful Entertainment at H. W. Wiggins'.

The musicale given by St. Agnes Guild, of Grace Church, at the residence of Henry W. Wiggins, Monday evening, was well attended, and was from every point of view a very pleasant and successful affair.

A very fine programme had been arranged which was so well rendered that all the numbers elicted hearty and frequent applause. It was creditable alike to those who took part, and also to the girls of the guild who arranged it. After the entertainment ice cream and cake were served.

The program was as follows:

Mixed Quartette—"The Bee and the Dove." .....
Messrs. DeWitt and Wessenroth, Mrs H. L. Wickham and Miss Lillian Wiggins.
Solo—"The King of the Maine" .....
H. Wilson Lea.
Duet—"A Boat Song" .....
The Misses Howland.
Banjo and Guitar Duet .....
W. R. Walton and Alan Madden.
Reading .....
Rev. D. J. Evans.
Solo—A Spanish Song .....DeKowen
Harry A. Fidler.
Recitation (by request)—"A Charcoal Man" .....
Miss Blanche O'Neill
Male Quartette—"On the Banks of the Wabash" .....
Messrs. DeWitt, Wessenroth Wickham and Shafer.
Solo—{(a) "Oh, that we two were Maying" .....
{(b) "Tarry but a Little Longer" .....
Miss Carolyn Howland.
Solo—"My Dream of You" .....
H. Wilson Lea.

One of the Best.

John Thomas is one of the best humorists on the stage. His character imitations, declamations and funny songs are very amusing. He has very flattering notices from the press of our large cities. All this, with the favorable comments of those who heard him and his talented company last January, should insure a full house.

Chart open to-morrow morning at Dusenberry & Son's jewelry store. 1t

A Merited Promotion.

James Monahan, who has been on the Erie telegraph lines, on the eastern division for the past fifteen years, has been made foreman of the system between Susquehanna and Chicago. This is a well-deserved promotion and pleases his friends immensely. A. F. Waters takes the place made vacant here.

Lighting Contracts in Third Class Cities

Mayor Mance has received from Albany a copy of a bill limiting to five years the time for which cities of the third class may make lighting contracts. The act is a general one, applying to all the cities of the state of the third class, and is sent to all of them for acceptance or rejection.

Found Dead in Bed.

Cyrus Matthews, a bachelor, aged about 50, was found dead in bed at his home near Warwick, this morning. There were no indications of foul play. The Coroner was summoned.

Railroad Notes.

—A slight freight wreck delayed Erie No. 14 an hour between Port Jervis and this city, Thursday night.

Without a Peer—Works Miracles.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is without a peer. This great remedy relieves instantly the most aggravated and distressing forms of heart disease. It is the surest and quickest acting formula for heart trouble known in medical science, and thousands of times has the hand of the grim destroyer been stayed by its use. If there is Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, pain in left side, Smothering Sensations, don't delay or you may be counted in the long list of those who have gone over to the great majority, because the best remedy in the world today was not promptly used. Sold by James T. King and McMonagle & Rogers

If you are not feeling well, why don't you take Hood's Sarsaparilla? It will purify and enrich your blood and do you wonderful good.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers.
The famous pill for

AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

INCIDENTS AND HAPPENINGS IN GOSHEN TOWN.

A New Business Enterprise—Seats Selling Rapidly—Cataract's Easter Hop—A successful Affair.

From Our Regular Correspondent

—Henry J. Miller, Jr., and Arthur Colburn, two young men of this village, have opened a shop for the repair of bicycles. Their headquarters are at the Miller cart manufactory. Mr. Coleman was formerly associated with the Acme wheel works and has a thorough knowledge of bicycles and their mechanical construction.

—The advance sale of seats is already large for the production at Music Hall, Wednesday night, of Gillette's comedy, "All the Comforts of Home," by the Amherst Senior Dramatics, for the benefit of the Goshen Vocal Society. Every seat in the house will probably be sold before the date of the entertainment.

—At Music Hall, last evening, fifty couples attended the last Cataract promenade concert and hop of the season. It was altogether a successful function.

—About forty couples attended the reunion and supper at St. John's Hall, last night, given by the Young Ladies' Sodality of St. John's Church. The affair was very enjoyable.

A. O. H. BALL.

A Large Crowd Present at the Assembly Rooms, Last Night.

The nineteenth annual Easter ball of Division No. 1, A. O. H., drew a large crowd and the fun was kept up until daylight. The music was by McWilliam's orchestra and gave complete satisfaction.

The committee who worked for and secured the complete success of the affair were:

Floor Committee—John H. Lawder, Frank Myers, Frank Morgan, Ed. Lawrence, Joseph Sweeney.

Reception Committee—Owen McGuire, Luke Welsh, James Lawder, Edward Flood, John Curtain.

Committee of Arrangements—James C. Egan, Frank Myers, Thos. M. Gillen, Thos. Tierney, Joseph Galvin.

The officers are:
President—D. B. Sweeney.
Vice President—James C. Egan.
Financial Secretary—Thos. M. Gillen.
Recording Secretary—John Fleming.
Treasurer—Owen McGuire.

The Misses Porter's school at Mount Vernon.

The Misses Porter, who formerly conducted a young ladies school in this city, and who recently removed to Mount Vernon, have received some very excellent notices in the local press of that village. The Mount Vernon *Argus* in a recent issue speaks in very high terms of Prof. C. N. Smith, who has been secured to take charge of the vocal and organ department of the school curriculum. Prof. Smith is the organist and choirmaster of Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, and a graduate of Oxford University, England.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Fowler H. Smith, Justice of the Peace of Wawayanda, had an attack of paralysis, while dressing, Monday morning, at his home near Slate Hill, and has not yet recovered consciousness. His friends are fearful that he will not recover.

Trout Fry for Brooks Near Greycourt.

John R. Proctor, the hotel man, of Greycourt, received fifteen cans of trout fry from Calidonia, Monday, which were placed in the black dirt brooks near there.

B. of L. E. Entertained.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of this city, were entertained by the ladies' auxiliary at their rooms at East Main street and Railroad avenue, Saturday night.

Scrofula is Snake-Like

in its subtlety. It lies hidden for years in the ambush of the blood, and when it strikes it voids its venom alike on strength and beauty, disfiguring the one and undermining the other.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is a specific for scrofula in its worst and most malignant forms. Scrofula is a blood disease. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a blood purifying medicine. Mineral medicines only drive scrofula below the surface. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a vegetable remedy and it eradicates the disease. There is no remedy for scrofula equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I was cured of a long-standing case of scrofula by Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The disease first manifested itself when I was a child, by breaking out in red blotches all over my body. I was not free from the trouble until I took several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. That effected a permanent cure."—MRS. E. H. SNYDER, Lehighton, Pa.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds does it, is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give to those who call for it, a sample bottle Free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 25 and 50c. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

We Lead--Others Follow.

If there is any doubt in any one's mind whether we lead or not in the exhibit of Gentlemen's Neckwear, just come in and look around for yourself. It seems that we have got enough for the whole city, and that it is elegant enough for the most fastidious. What we say of our Neckwear is also true of each and every line in our stock. We lead in every department. Assortment of goods and prices do it.

GEO. W. YOUNG,
16-18 East Main St., Middletown

THIS WEEK!

This week we will do our Best. Stock the most complete we have ever Shown at prices that will make a Record to be remembered for many and many a day.

LADIES' SHOES.

Special for This Week!

Ladies' Russet from A to E, worth $2, this week $1.50.

SAMUELS'
One Price Shoe Store, 11 North St

Spring Requisites

Moth Balls,
Tar Paper,
Sulphur,
Copperas,
Camphor Gum,
Carbolic Acid,
Insect Powder,
Chloride Lime.

EVERYTHING THE BEST INCLUDING PRICES

OLNEY'S PHARMACY, FRANKLIN SQUARE

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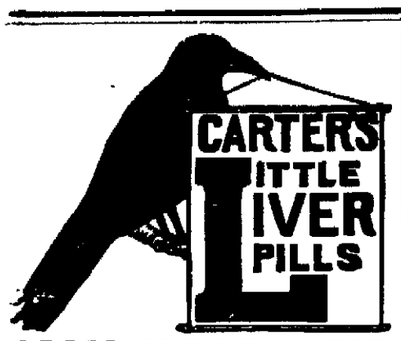

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Bring Your JOB PRINTING! -TO THE- Argus and Mercury Office.

We can print your Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Posters, in fact anything you may need, at the very lowest prices. Good work and good material.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Fine Wedding and other Invitations, and Ball Programmes a specialty. Complete stock of all the latest designs.

FOR EASTER.

ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON!

Strawberries, Asparagus, Large Boston Head Lettuce, Water Cress, Sweet Potatoes, Bermuda Potatoes, Bermuda Onions, Splendid Celery, Radishes, Fancy Print Butter, Cape Cod Cranberries, Sweet Oranges, Grape Fruit, Choice Roasted Coffees, etc.

CITY GROCERS.

Bull & Youngblood.

56 North St., Opp. Postoffice

TELEPHONE CALL 55.

A Large Assortment of FLOWER SEEDS!

Double Pearl Tuberose Bulbs, Mixed Sweet Peas in bulk, Onion Sets, etc., at

F. M. PRONK'S.

Restored Manhood.

DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, impotency, Nightly Emissions Youthful Errors Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

SOLD IN MIDDLETOWN BY W. D. OLNEY

Campbell's Varnish Stains!

These stains are made with great care, from the very best materials, and with one coat give a fine color and finish to all kinds of Furniture (wood and rattan) and interior woodwork, making it look like new.

SOLD BY

J. Erskine Mills, Druggist, North St.

Those special Blank Books had made at McINTYRE'S BINDERY, 32 North Street, Middletown are first class and the price was also right.

Lost and Found.

Mrs. De Shopper (breathlessly)—Did I leave my purse here? I've lost it somewhere?

Clerk (who had worked an hour showing Mrs. De Shopper goods without being able to sell her anything)—I will inquire, madam. Cash! Cash! Here a minute. Did any of you boys find an empty purse anywhere around here this morning?—N. Y. Weekly.

Fatigue.

"How is your husband?" asked one of two women who had met at the bargain counter.

"Very much run down," was the answer.

"Perhaps he works too hard?"

"No, he doesn't. But he loses sleep and wrecks his constitution trying to figure out some way to live without working at all."—Washington Star.

Optimism.

They say this world's a hard one. 'Tis a libelous remark.
Each day is full of pleasures from its dawning clear till dark;
And the only criticism to be made when all is done
Is that people must be working when they might be having fun.
—Washington Star.

FASHION'S DICTATES.

Mrs. Dasherly—What are you rouging for?

Mrs. Swellington—I'm going to a play where it's the proper thing to blush.—N. Y. Evening Journal.

From Bad to Worse.

I never sing the old songs,
Yet I'm told in language terse
The new ones that I warble
Are just as bad, or worse.
—Chicago Daily News.

Just Like Home.

"Did you think of me when you were crossing the ocean, dear?" asked the wife of her husband, who had just returned from a European trip.

"Yes, dear," was the busy man's reply. "Why, do you know, the crockery was flying about the table like humming birds."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Little Too Particular.

"I like to see our clerks fastidious about their personal appearance," said the junior partner, "but I must say that new bookkeeper goes to extremes. Every time he wants to speak to his best girl through the telephone he first goes out to get a shave."—N. Y. Journal.

Feminine.

May—You know Tom's awfully jealous and, I have to be terribly particular all the time.

Ethel—But, my dear, don't worry; you never have a chance to give him any cause for jealousy.—Harlem Life.

Not So Rich.

Poindexter—Is old Mr. Dean's will to be contested?

Kilduff—I understand not.

Poindexter—Then his estate is not so large as it was thought to be.—Detroit Free Press.

For Sweet Charity's Sake.

Helen—Young Banker seemed to be greatly taken with me at the ball last night. He danced with me four times.

Mattie—Oh, well, that doesn't prove anything. It was a charity ball, you must remember.—Chicago Daily News.

Plainly a Great Man.

"In answer to the question whether he was a great man," said the great one's eulogist, "I will simply say that when his wife shook him it agitated the whole community." — Cincinnati Enquirer.

Both to Go It Alone.

"I should have thought that Bagley would get a tandem for himself and wife instead of two single wheels."

"Oh, no; Bagley has been married 16 years."—Judge.

His Record.

Clarence—Were you in any battles during the war, grandpa?

Henpeck (reminiscently)—Um, yes; I was married in '63.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Perfectly Excusable.

"You say one thing to my face and another behind my back."

"Why not? Don't anyone's opinions depend on the point of view?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Boston Is Attractive.

The Bright Youngster—Mamma, if I'm good will I go to Heaven?

The Mamma—Yes, dear.

The Bright Youngster—How'll I get back?—Boston Traveler.

Forced It on Her.

"So you have broken your engagement with Henry Hobson?"

"Yes, I had to; he wouldn't promise to let me have my own way about everything."—Chicago Record.

Medical Information.

Professor in Medical College—What is the first thing you do in case of a cold?

Bright Student—Sneeze, sir. — Yonkers Statesman.

There Is No Mean.

Cumso—Fosdick has come back from the Klondike.

Cawker—Millionaire or pauper?

Ill-health is more frequently the assassin of "love's young dream" than anything else in the wide world. A young woman need not hope to make a husband happy if she suffers from weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine and the train of evils that result. The average obscure doctor, when a young wife complains of being nervous, fretful, despondent and troubled with headaches, pains in the back and sides and abdomen and "shooting pains," attributes these bad feelings to stomach, liver or heart trouble. If, by a lucky chance, he hits upon the right cause, which is most frequently weakness or disease of the feminine organism, he will insist upon the offensive examinations and local treatment from which every modest woman shrinks.

When a woman suffers in this way she should consult, in person or by letter, some eminent physician who has the wisdom and experience to know that these troubles are easily cured by the right remedy, without offence to modesty. Dr. R. V. Pierce has been for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., one of the leading medical institutions in the world. Many thousands of women have used his "Favorite Prescription" who were physical wrecks and who are now happy wives with happy husbands. Honest druggists will not offer something else in place of the famous "Favorite Prescription."

"After having been married nine years, having good health generally, and no children, I consulted you in regard to my case," writes Mrs. Virginia A. Thornton, of Halloca, Chattahoochee Co., Ga. "I received prompt reply, with directions for using your medicines, which I followed. After taking ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I happily found myself in an expectant state, and in due time gave birth to a fine baby girl She is two years and-a-half old now, and is healthy and fat."

Constipation? "Biliousness"? That means "danger ahead." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sure cure.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS.

Is sold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, $1 a box; six for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

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For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness; $1 a box; six for $5, with written guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.

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in medicine is the principle of counter-irritation. The best embodiment of that principle, as well as that of external medication, is acknowledged to be

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If you have ever tried Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar you know what a safeguard it is against throat and lung troubles. Sold by druggists.

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12, 15, 18, 24, 30, 35c. Per Dozen

DRIED FRUITS!

Apples 8c per pound. Blackberries, Apricots, Figs and Dates 10c., Pitted Plums, Nectarines and Silver Prunes 13c., Pitted Cherries and Whortleberries 15c., Raspberries 18c., Raisins 6, 8 and 10c., Prunes 6, 8 and 12c., Currants and Seeded Raisins 10c., with Trading Stamps.

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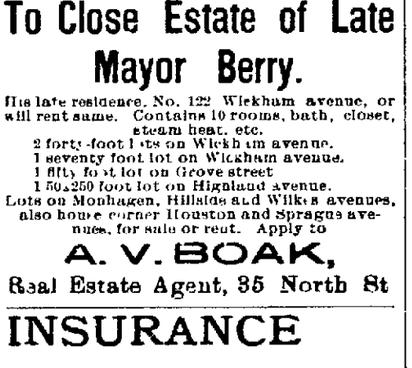

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Contracts taken. Liberal discounts for large quantities. Telephone 129. Out of town work and pay freight one way.

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For Delicacy,

for purity, and for improvement of the complexion nothing equals Pozzoni's Powder.

THE WILD PERSIMMON.

A Native American Tree That Does Not Receive All of the Attention It Deserves.

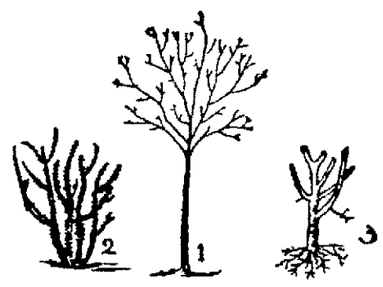
The wild persimmon is widely distributed over the western and southern states, but up to the present time has signally failed to attract and receive the attention it really deserves; but this neglect does not detract one iota from its healthfulness and usefulness. From present indications it is slowly gaining favor with horticulturists; and at some time in the near future will be a staple product of the orchard and of considerable importance in the markets. A few enterprising fruit growers, Mr. Logan Martin among the number, have experimented by budding, and several years ago had 300 trees growing in his nursery.

In his report to the department of agriculture at Washington city, he says, the trees bear annually and the fruit finds a good market in Chicago and Indianapolis, at from one to two dollars per 12-pint case, shipped by express. To say the least, this is very encouraging, and should be sufficient incentive for further experimentation. There are several varieties, and much difference in their size and time of ripening. One variety is seedless. The tree is very tenacious of life, and lives to a good old age, wind storms and the extremes of heat and cold have but little influence upon them. From the above facts it appears there is a wide field for experimenting. Millions upon millions of the trees have been ruthlessly destroyed without a single thought of their usefulness and utility. On a farm owned by one of my neighbors there was a beautiful grove of them, consisting of at least 1,000 trees, where his children, his fowls, his cattle and hogs resorted in fruit time, and feasted, fattened and fared sumptuously every day, and now there is not one left. "Axman, spare that tree."—C. Glover, in Journal of Agriculture.

HINTS ABOUT PRUNING.

Correctly Trimmed Shrubs or Trees Start Into Healthy, Vigorous Growth at Once.

So well is the importance of pruning when transplanting understood by vegetable and fruit growers and nurserymen with their young seedling plants that it is common practice to shorten branches if trees and shrubs, or disleave if strawberries, cabbages, celery, etc. The same rule holds good with the flower gardener in growing young annual or other plants produced directly from the seed. With trees of considerable size, as shown by Fig. 1, this pruning may consist in thinning out all small brush and shoots crossing each other so as to leave the tree with a uniform top with one-half its original quantity. On the contrary, if the plant is an ordinary nursery shrub, as shown by Fig. 2, or a rose bush, Fig. 3, then shortening back all branches even to one-half or one-third of the entire growth is strongly recommended. We know with the bulk of amateurs after purchasing a bush two or three feet high, the cutting off of half the shoots is discouraging, but if they will experiment for themselves by leaving some unpruned and treat others as recommended, they will find the pruned shrubs or trees starting into vigorous growth at once.



PROPERLY PRUNED TREES AND SHRUBS.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Never pasture horses or cattle in a growing orchard.

Black cap raspberries do best when set out early in the spring.

Prune grape vines to two or three buds of last year's growth.

See that the young orchard trees are pruned into a proper shape now.

In setting out raspberries or blackberries give them plenty of room.

As a general rule it is better to plant young trees than to graft old ones.

A southerly or easterly sloping location is nearly always best for grapes.

One important step in renovating an old orchard is to secure proper drainage.

Put everything in the garden into rows; it will lessen the work of cultivation.

To grow the best quality of fruit, strawberries require plenty of moisture.

Grapes give an excellent return for the land and labor required to grow them.

Do not entirely forget the good old-fashioned sorts in setting out the apple orchard.

It is easier to plant out trees than to give them the necessary cultivation afterwards.

The currant and gooseberry are grown with the least trouble of any of the small fruits.

In the orchard scatter the manure under the trees as far out as the branches extend.

There is a good demand for currants as soon as they are big enough to pick, and on through the season.

In planting strawberries for market select the varieties that will give the longest season of ripening.

One of the cheapest and best remedies for plant lice is the kerosene and soap mixture.—St. Louis Republic.

The Prince of Wales ORDERS JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Please supply three dozen Hoff's Malt Extract, on account of H. R. H., Prince of Wales. J. CROSS.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Cottage Hotel Entertainments.

WEEK OF APRIL 4.

Louis F Diamond, Irish singing and dancing comedian; Bessie Gracie, descriptive vocalist; Helen Gaylord serio-comic, Irene Lamar comic singer and buck dancer.

P. S.—Don't forget the grand ball, Thursday night, in connection with the above show. Cars leave for Middletown at 1 a. m., and Goshen at 12:20.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the county of Orange, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Patrick Reilly, late of the town of Wawayanda in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of William J. Burke, No. 57 North street, in the city of Middletown, on or before the 8th day of October, 1898.

Dated March 29th, 1898.

JAMES REILLY Administrator.
WILLIAM J. BURKE, Attorney for Administrator. dTu6m8ep27

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ALBANY, N. Y.

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AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

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NEW IDEA
OUR SPRING MILLINERY OPENING

WILL TAKE PLACE

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY of This Week

We are in Better Position Than Ever Before to Please You in Style and Prices. Our Stock of Novelties is Abundant.

M. KATZINGER, Corner North and West Main Streets

P. S.—LOOK AT OUR CAPES, JACKETS AND SUITS.

DON'T BUY A PLOW

until you have examined the

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This plow has been changed to meet the requirements of the farms of this section. It costs nothing to look at it.

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Do not have your eyes ruined by incompetent and inexperienced parties. Go to headquarters at first.

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Money left with the First National Bank of Middletown, on certificate of deposit, for three (3) months, will draw interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum.

By order Board of Directors.

SEYMOUR DeWITT, Cashier.

OPINIONS OF LEADERS

Conservatives Stand by the President.

THE RADICALS ARE DISSATISFIED.

How the Message Is Received by the Men Whose Official Action Is Soon to Commit the Country to War or to Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Mr. Henderson of Iowa, one of the Republican leaders, said: "The message shows that the people made no mistake in electing William McKinley president. He has never for an instant taken his eyes from the interests of the country and of humanity. We should stand up, sustain the president and give him the power he asks."

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.)—I consider it a strong and patriotic utterance, fully covering the whole question and justifying the confidence the people of the United States everywhere have in the executive. Congress' action should be in accordance with the recommendations.

"I think it is a very strong statement of the situation," said Mr. Hull of Iowa, chairman of the military affairs committee. "The president now places the responsibility upon congress, and congress will proceed to discharge its duty, I believe, in harmony with the president."

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.), a member of the foreign affairs committee—The details of the events leading up to the present conditions in Cuba are well recited, much after the style of those senators and members who lately visited the unfortunate island, but the sequences from those facts I do not approve. As one I am unwilling to place a discretionary power in the hands of the executive which belongs to the legislative branch of the government. There should be a recognition of the Cuban government and armed intervention to prevent further sacrifice of innocent lives. The message will not satisfy the intelligence of the country. The disappointment of his party is apparent on every hand."

Representative Sayres of Texas, ranking Democratic member of the house appropriations committee—The message of the president is disappointing in its conclusions. Congress, in my opinion, should not give him unlimited power for a neutral intervention and appropriate money to feed the starving Cubans, not knowing whether the intervention is to result in Cuban independence or in the retention of Spanish sovereignty.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.)—The message is a dispassionate statement of our case. The situation is well reviewed, but the president is not happy nor strong in his conclusions and recommendations. I am not in favor of giving him any more power than the constitution gives him. He does not need it and should not ask it. His message will be disappointing to the country and will not take place in history like those of Jackson, from whom he quotes so liberally.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.)—It invites the American eagle to leave the country and give place to the buzzard.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.)—The message is a reflection of the man—weak and vacillating. It says the insurgents have maintained themselves against Spain for three years and in the next breath says there is no government to recognize. It concludes by asking for more money and more time. The message will go down in history as one that puts this great republic in a most humiliating attitude—that of having lost all our manhood and love for liberty.

Senator Chandler's views of the message are as follows: "A graphic and powerful description of the horrible condition of affairs in Cuba; an assertion that the independence of the revolutionists shall not be recognized until they have achieved their own independence beyond possibility of overthrowing; an argument against the recognition of the Cuban republic. As to intervention in the interest of humanity, that is well enough, and also on account of the injury to commerce and peril to our citizens and the generally uncomfortable conditions all around. Illustrative of these uncomfortable conditions is the destruction of the Maine. It helps make the existing situation intolerable. But Spain proposes an arbitration, to which proposition the president has no reply. On the whole, as the war goes on and Spain cannot end it, mediation or intervention must take place. President Cleveland said intervention would finally be necessary. The enforced pacification of Cuba must come. The war must stop. Therefore the president should be authorized to terminate hostilities, secure peace and establish a stable government and to use the military and naval forces of the United States to accomplish these results, and food supplies should also be furnished by the United States. Spain has made a new offer which it is to be hoped will receive the careful attention of congress. Impliedly, congress is asked to adjourn as soon as possible."

Coal Miners Strike.

PATTON, Pa., April 12.—A strike was inaugurated in the Cambria coal region yesterday, affecting the miners of the Patton Coal company, about 700 men, together with the McCormick mine, employing 150 miners. The strike is owing to local grievances. For some time the company has been running its Ashcroft mine by the car instead of paying the district price, 45 cents per ton. The car system is an obnoxious one to the miners.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed: New Jersey—Ogdensburg, John P. Madden. New York—Cook's Corners, C. H. Wilson; Stissing, Charles T. Arnold; Waldhams Mills, Samuel H. Hodgkins; Warren, Ralph J Eckels; Windfield Junction, John Roth. Pennsylvania—Bryan, Hugh Gallagher.

To Carry Mail to Alaska.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The postoffice department has awarded to P. C. Richardson of Seattle, Wash., the contract for carrying mail between St. Michael's and Weare, Alaska, a distance of 900 miles. The contract, which was let for $23,000 per annum, is for a period of four years from July 1.

LOCATIONS OF FIRE ALARM BOXES.

For the information of our readers, we publish below a complete list of the numbers and locations of all the fire alarm boxes in this city:

14—Wickham Ave., cor. Prince. O. & W. R. R.
15—North street and Low avenue, hat shops.
16—North St. and Wisner Ave., type shop.
17—Railroad avenue and Montgomery street.
18—Grand avenue and Prince street.
22—Wickham avenue, corner Liberty street.
24—West Main street and Wallkill avenue.
25—North street, corner Wickham avenue.
26—James and Henry streets.
27—North and John streets, Erie crossing.
28—Lake avenue and West street.
29—W. Main street, corner Monhagen avenue.
213—State Hospital Gate.
214—Prospect street and Highland avenue.
215—Rear of State Hospital.
34—Fulton and Mill streets, hat shop.
35—High and Hanford streets.
36—Canal street, condensery.
37—Mulberry and Fulton streets.
38—Fairview avenue and South street.
41—Fulton street and East avenue.
42—Academy avenue and Houston avenue.
43—East Main street and Railroad avenue.
45—East Main street, foot of Orchard street.
46—Academy avenue and Genung street.
47—Myrtle and Prospect avenue.
48—Grant street and Sprague avenues.
49—East Main street and Prospect avenue.
54—North street, near Orchard.
57—Franklin Square.
21—Rung before a box number, denotes that a test is being made.

1 stroke denotes circuit broken.
2-2-2 strokes of bell denotes Chief's call.
3 strokes of bell denotes 12 o'clock time.
4 strokes of bell denotes recall, fire is out.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured in Three Days.

Morton L. Hill, of Lebanon, Ind., says: "My wife had inflammatory rheumatism in every muscle and joint, her suffering was terrible and her body and face were swollen beyond recognition; had been in bed for six weeks and had eight physicians but received no benefit until she tried the Mystic Cure for Rheumatism. It gave immediate relief and she was able to walk about in three days. I am sure it saved her life." Sold by J. E. Mills, No. 2 Empire Block, Druggist, Middletown.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" d&w

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away" but in most cases it will wear them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 25c. and 50c. Trial size free. At all druggists.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. W. D. Olney.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The fac-simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can;" the druggist recognized a household name for "DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles. W. D. Olney.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. W. D. Olney.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles. W. D. Olney.

When you are suffering from Catarrh or Cold in the head you want relief right away. Only 10 cents is required to test it. Ask your druggist for the trial size of Ely's Cream Balm, or buy the 50c. size. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City

I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Shantz, Railway, N. J

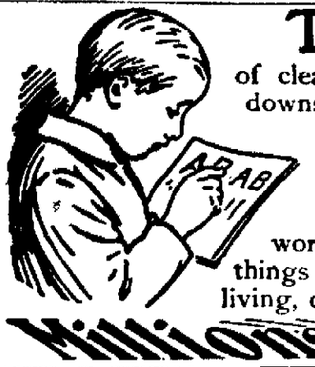
Dr. Bull's Pills

If your liver is torpid; if your appetite is poor; if you want your stomach toned up and your bowels and kidneys thoroughly cleansed, without debilitating yourself, take Dr. John W. Bull's Pills.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.



The "A, B, Ab,"

of cleanliness:—Use **Pearline**, upstairs, downstairs, inside, outside, everywhere. Cleanness with **Pearline** is easier than with soap. Then, if a woman uses **Pearline**, isn't everything likely to be kept cleaner? "Hard work" is the reason for leaving many things dirty. **Pearline** leads to better living, comfort, health, economy. 567

MILLIONS NOW USE Pearline

LATEST SPRING STYLES

—IN—

Ladies' and Men's Shoes!

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

COME AND SEE THEM AT THE ONE PRICE SHOE STORE

—OF—

J. G. Harding, 25 West Main St., Middletown.

Are You Insured with E. E. Conkling?

If not, call on him when your present policy expires.

Old, strong, reliable and prompt paying companies represented

No second-grade companies represented, as some unscrupulous parties would have you believe

WE CAN'T AFFORD TO GIVE TRADING STAMPS
But We Can Afford and Do Give Our Customers
2,000 Pounds for a Ton of the Best COAL Mined

THOROUGHLY SCREENED, AT REGULAR PRICES.

GORDON & HORTON,

Nos. 12-20 Henry Street. Telephone No 181.

YOUR BOND INVESTMENTS

bring say 4 per cent. I give you as good ones at 5 per cent.—an increase of 25 per cent. in this much of your income. Your best home mortgages bring 5 per cent, mine are as good and bring 6 per cent—an increase of 20 per cent If you put your 4 per cent. money in my 6 per cent. loans which have stood up better than your home loans for seventeen years, we add 50 per cent. to this much of your income; that is, $1,000 becomes worth $1,500. Are you neglecting a duty to those dependent upon you?

A. J. DURLAND,

Low Building, First Door North of Post Office.

EASTER CARDS

AND

New Magazines!

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MAPES BROS',
Grocers.

A fine line of Teas and Coffees of excellent qualities at low prices.

West Main Street, Corner Mill Street.

Telephone 135.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *ALL Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price $1.00 per package; or six (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. **50 CTS.** AJAX REMEDY CO., 59 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill

For sale in Middletown, N. Y., by J. E. MILLS and W. D. OLNEY

PIANOS

We are now closing out at a sacrifice several odd styles of new pianos, and a great variety of slightly used organs and pianos to make room for new stock.

ORGANS

Catalogues, full particulars and terms sent upon application.

SOLD ON INSTALMENTS, IF DESIRED.

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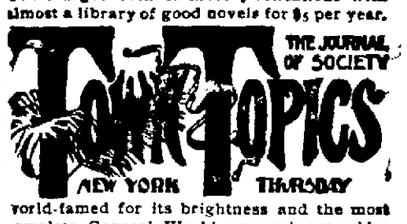
3 and 5 WEST 18th STREET, NEW YORK.

What is More Attractive

Than a pretty face with a fresh, bright complexion? For it, use Pomeroi's Powder.

GOOD TIMES HAVE COME.

You can afford to indulge yourself or your family in the luxury of a good weekly newspaper and a quarterly magazine of fiction. You can get both of these publications with almost a library of good novels for $5 per year.



World-famed for its brightness and the most complete General Weekly—covering a wider range of subjects suited to the tastes of men and women of culture and refinement than any journal—ever published. Subscription price, 4 per annum.

TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS, a 256-page Quarterly Magazine of fiction, appearing the first day of March, June, September and December, and publishing original novels by the best writers of the day and a mass of short stories, poems, burlesques, witticisms, etc. Subscription price, $2 per annum.

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You can have both of these if you subscribe NOW and a *bonus* of 10 novels selected from the list below. Regular price for each, 50 cents. All sent postpaid.

Remit $5 in New York exchange, express or postal money order, or by registered letter, together with a list of the 10 novels selected by numbers, to

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9—THE SKIRTS OF CHANCE. By Captain Alfred Thompson.
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12—AN UNSPEAKABLE SIREN. By John Cordal.
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14—A DEAL IN DENTS. By Grace M. Kimball.
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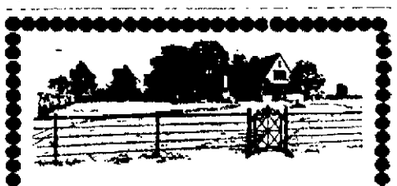

For All Kinds of

Wire, Wire Netting, Wrought Iron, and Pipe Fences and GATES,

APPLY TO

ANCHOR POST CO.,
15 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK CITY.

LADIES DO YOU USE DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment

is the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00, sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

J. Brekine Mills, sole agent, Middletown, N. Y.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR MANCE'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

A Well Considered and Very Practical Review of City Affairs—Two Amendments to the Charter Suggested—Strict Economy Urged in the Preparation of the Budget—Property Owners should be Given a Rest—A Police Commission Advocated—Fire Limit Ordinance—The Sewers—Board of Health Criticised.

To the Honorable Common Council, City of Middletown, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN:—It is not my purpose in addressing this, my annual message, to your honorable body to make an elaborate review of our city's affairs or to commend what has been meritorious or to criticise the mistakes that have been made in the past. Instead I shall content myself with making a few recommendations, which I believe are in the line of better and more efficient government and which, if they meet with your approval and endorsement, will, I am confident, result in good to the city and its inhabitants.

The annual financial statement, prepared by the clerk and treasurer, was published so recently that you are familiar with all its details. The city's finances are in about the same condition that they always are at the end of the fiscal year; no worse and certainly no better. We have been forced to negotiate a loan of $10,000 in anticipation of this year's tax levy. It would be well if this annual necessity of mortgaging each year's taxes could be done away with, and if each year's Council, instead of entering on its official life with a worse than empty treasury, could take up the administration of affairs with the balance on the right side of the ledger and an actual cash balance in the treasurer's hands.

I am very strongly of the opinion that when the time of holding the city election was changed from spring to fall a mistake was made in not changing as well the time for the expiration of the official terms of the Mayor, Aldermen and other city officials. As it is now, officers elected in November do not take office until March. I make no criticisms and intend no reflections, but it is human nature for those whose official terms have been ended by the vote of the people, to lose interest in the discharge of official duties and, in the four months of hold-over government, a reckless, resentful, or unscrupulous administration, without, in any way exceeding its powers might do much to cripple and embarrass its successor. It is a sound principle of government, that the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, should become operative at the earliest possible moment. I most respectfully urge upon you, therefore, the consideration of an amendment to the charter which will make the terms of city officers expire soon after the annual election, say December 1. I am confident that only good can come from such a change. In this connection I would advise a change in the time of the ending of the city's fiscal year. When elections were held in March and the city's fiscal year ended February 1st, the publishing of the annual statement put it in the power of each citizen to judge for himself, definitely and exactly, how the city's officials had discharged the trust committed to their keeping. With elections in November the publication of a financial statement in February becomes an empty form. If the city's fiscal year ended on October 1st and the statement was published during that month, citizens would be in possession of the information necessary to form a just and intelligent judgment on the work of the city government. I deem this an important matter and one worthy of your careful consideration.

The greatest and most important duty of the year, the preparation of the annual tax budget, will soon engage your attention. I know that I but echo your own sentiments and wishes when I urge on you a policy of the strictest economy, to the end that the tax rate may be lowered, thus relieving property owners of burdens that have been all too onerous. Nothing so retards the growth, progress and development of a city as oppressive taxes. Natural advantages, transportation facilities, the push, enterprise and public spirit of citizens all count for nothing if a municipality is weighted down by too heavy tax burdens. Capital seeking investment and business enterprises looking for locations give such places the go by and pass on to cities more economically and, therefore, more wisely governed.

The amendment to the charter, suggested in a special message to the Council early in the year, which permits the use of the surplus moneys of the excise fund for the redemption of the High School certificates of indebtedness only needs the Governor's signature in order to become a law. The measure is wise and necessary, and so in the line of good government that I am confident that it will receive executive approval. Under this act it will be possible for you to begin the preparation of your tax budget with a large slice lopped off from last year's total, but this should not cause you to relax a single effort to keep down expenses. I would not have you cripple or impair in the least degree any department of the city government, but I would not have you appropriate for any purpose a dollar that is not actually needed. Do not seek to avoid responsibility by referring doubtful propositions to the vote of the taxpayers, where there is a possibility that they may be carried through, by log rolling, lobbying and the personal solicitations of interested parties. The final responsibility is yours. Have the courage of your official place and vote down any proposition of the necessity of which you are not convinced. Strict economy and continued self-denial are necessary in many, probably most of the homes in this city, and while this is the case, as the people's representatives in official place, their public servants, will prove ourselves recreant to duty if we do not scan closely every item of proposed expenditure and keep close to the line of the strictest economy. We should not forget that "every dollar wrung from the people in needless taxation is confiscation under the forms of law," and that "every dollar of needless public expenditure means less cheer, less light, less comfort in many homes."

I would urge upon you, too, a very conservative policy in the matter of ordering special improvements to be paid for by special assessments on individual property owners. There are to my knowledge no such improvements for which there is any urgent public need. My advice is to give property owners a rest and to order only such improvements as the property owners interested desire and petition for.

I am heartily in accord with the suggestion made by some of my predecessors, that the appointment and control of the police should be vested in a bi-partisan commission. Faithful and intelligent officers ought not to be subjected to the risk of losing their places every time the political control of the city government changes. By making the force a permanent body and by lifting it above politics, I am sure its efficiency will be increased. Police commissioners, directly responsible for the condition of the force will, I believe maintain better discipline than is possible under the divided responsibility of the present system.

The fire limit ordinance, under present conditions, is almost a farce. It is also an unmitigated nuisance to the Mayor and Common Council. It oppresses and annoys citizens who wish to obey the law; and is openly defied by those less scrupulous, and in only one instance that I recall has a violator of the ordinance been called to an account and held to penal responsibility. The ordinance should either be repealed entirely or made more effective. My advice is to make it ironclad, by eliminating the section giving the right to grant permits for the erection of wooden buildings and additions, and for alterations that are practically additions. I should also advise that the police department be made directly responsible for the enforcement of this ordinance as it is for the enforcement of all other laws and ordinances.

The city has had much trouble of late with choked and flooded sewers. There is every reason to believe that in spite of the effort made two years ago to keep roof water out of the sanitary sewers large quantities are again pouring into them. The sewers are not large enough to carry off the flood and the water of course backs into cellars. This matter should receive your early attention. I would also advise that the City Engineer be instructed to make a survey and take the necessary levels to determine whether relief from the flooding of the Fulton street sewer cannot be obtained by extending the sewer outlet further down Monhagen brook, and thus securing fall enough to do away with the setting back of the water of the brook into the sewer in times of flood.

It is with real reluctance and only from a sense of duty that I call your attention to an abuse that has grown up in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Board of Health. That body has created a number of petty offices, which are divided among the members, and to which salaries or fees are attached, so that practically the whole of the appropriation for the board is divided among its members. To merely state the facts is to make it evident that such a system is vicious and pernicious. It would find its parallel if this council could create nine salaried offices and appoint its members to fill them. If no other remedy suggest itself, a reduction of the appropriation for the Board of Health may be found advisable.

Hearty co-operation between the legislative and executive departments of the city government is necessary for an effective administration of city affairs. I am, therefore, most grateful for the consideration you have shown me in the past, and sincerely anxious that the pleasant and cordial relations now existing shall continue. I am sure that they will, for there can be no room for serious differences so long as we are mindful of our duty to the people whom we serve, and, rising above all selfish considerations seek to so administer the city's affairs as to secure to it the blessings of good government, which will insure the city's advancement along all lines of progress.

CHARLES E. MANCE, Mayor.

Dated Middletown, N. Y., April 11, 1898.

FELL NINETY FEET.

A Young Man Brushed from the Starrucca Viaduct and Killed.

Charles Byrne, of Friendsville, Pa., was walking on the Erie's Starrucca viaduct, near Susquehanna, Pa., Sunday afternoon, a fast west bound freight and express train No. 2 both came upon the structure. Byrne, to escape the trains, had to walk on the coping, but the freight train brushed him off, and he fell to the ground, a distance of ninety feet. He died a few hours after the accident.

Things You Can Do

Just as Well as a Learned Physician.

Often it is needless to consult a doctor. At such times you can treat yourself just as well as the most learned physician. When a man or woman is suffering from Kidney disease, the doctor asks: "Do you desire to urinate often, and are you compelled to get up frequently at night to make water? Do you have pains in the small of the back? Does your urine stain linen? Is there a scalding pain in passing water, and is it difficult to hold the urine back?" If the answer is "Yes" to any of these questions, your Kidneys are diseased and decay has set in. Ask yourself these questions, and answer them.

There is another thing you can do. Put some of your urine in a glass tumbler or bottle, and let it stand 24 hours. If there is a sediment or powder-like substance at the bottom, or a cloudy appearance, there is grave danger. Your Kidneys are surely affected. Sufferers with any of the above symptoms ought to be glad to know that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will surely relieve and cure even the most distressing cases. No living physician can prescribe a medicine for Kidney, Bladder, Liver and Blood that equals Favorite Remedy—not one. Nearly all who drink beer or whiskey have diseased Kidneys, but Favorite Remedy removes the bad effects, and it also does away with the use of instruments for pushing back the sandy matter so that the urine may pass freely from the bladder. All drug stores sell this medicine for $1 a bottle.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.

Favorite Remedy can be tested without cost. Send full postoffice address to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N.Y., and mention this paper. We will then mail you a sample bottle free, together with circulars giving full directions. Those who suffer from any of the symptoms mentioned above should write at once. Our readers can depend upon the genuineness of this offer

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never knew you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

The Erie's Differences With Port Jervis Adjusted.

President Thomas, of the Erie, has notified the trustees of Port Jervis that the company will accept their proposition in regard to widening the East Main street culvert. The appropriation of $5,000, the village's share of the cost of the work, will be submitted to the taxpayers at the annual tax election.

Home grown stock, dug, shipped and planted the same day. These are favorable conditions to start with. The chances for loss are slight. In fact if you do your part well these chances are entirely removed. Prices are low, stock first class, special discount for early orders Nursery at your door, 1898 book mailed free. Address T. J. Dwyer & Son, Box 4 Cornwall, Orange Co. N. Y.
Nursery Established in 1884.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Every case of laryngitis, ulcerated throat or bronchitis, yields promptly to the healing influence of this great medicine. Price 25 cents.

ONE CENT A WORD

for each insertion. No advertisement taken for less than 10 cents.

FINE Large Store on Main street, alone other in the neighborhood, for rent at ridiculous low rental, suitable for any business. See d9,13,18 22 27 THOS. WATTS, 15 E. Main St.

LATEST STYLES IN FINE SPRING MILLINERY at MISS EMMA KORN'S, 13 Mulberry street, Middletown, N. Y. Stamping done. 17d6t

HOUSE TO LET—No. 7 Chestnut street, near electric light station. Enquire MARY ANN McKERIAN, Summit. 19d2t

WANTED—House 8 or 9 rooms in desirable part of town, with or without barn. BRADNACK MUSIC HOUSE, 65 North St. 19d3t

GOOD Cook wanted at CHILDREN'S HOME. Duties to commence May 1st. 19d6t

TO RENT—Pianos by week or season. We exchange, tune and repair. d tf BRADNACK MUSIC HOUSE, 65 North St.

FOR SALE—Second hand bicycle in good order. d tf BRADNACK MUSIC HOUSE, 65 North St.

FOR RENT—Four rooms, good well and cistern, second floor, 100 Wawayanda avenue, $4 50. EDWIN S. MERRILL, Attorney at Law, Rooms 8 and 9 Times Building, King street.

FOUR ROOMS, 106 Linden avenue, second floor. 11dtf

TWO Houses and a store for rent. Enquire of HOUSTON BROS. 4dtf

THE Klondike isn't in it with the bargains in second-hand goods at LOEVEN'S Storage House, 21 Monhagen avenue. 78d1yOc23,98

FOR SALE—Two fine blooded colts, three and four years old, broke to harness, sound and kind. Call on or address 99d1mAp18 J. B. HALSEY, Westtown, N. Y.

WHEN Looking after a summer stove, enquire in the merits of the Insurance Gasolene Stove with the Campbell automatic shut off and extinguisher. d23tc 30&31013 JAMES URAL, Telephone 111.

UNTIL the end of March, '98, I shall do shoe repairing at the following prices: Men's soling from 40c up, ladies' 25c up, children's 20c up. I make a specialty of rubber soling. CRAIG, the Shoemaker, 39 W. Main street.

S. M. BOYD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, 16 EAST MAIN STREET.

ATTENDS TO ALL KINDS OF LAW BUSINESS, INCLUDING

FIRE INSURANCE.

WHAT IS NEW WE HAVE—Is it necessary then to expatiate on attraction? To those who have not visited our store we extend an invitation, with the assurance that they will find it one of the most important millinery stores in the city, containing all the novelties in hats, bonnets, flowers, berets, spangled effects and all kinds of soft material so much used this season. Everything marked in plain figures and at a small profit to us.
MRS. H. W. BUSH, 144 North street.

AUCTION—EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The undersigned, as executor of the last will and testament of Leonard Tryon deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, No. 23 Mulberry street, in the city of Middletown, N. Y., April 20th, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., the house and lot numbered and designated. The house is centrally located. The lot is about 50 feet front on Mulberry street and 100 feet deep. Terms made known on day of sale.
SAMUEL W. TRYON, Executor.
JOHN F. BRADNER, Attorney for Executor.
3tsw&16dtoAp20

Farmers and Gardeners Attention.

The highest grade of fertilizer that is put on the market can be had at the Middletown Fertilizing Factory, where nothing but fresh bones, blood and flesh, as a basis, are used and nothing but the highest grades of sulphate compounded with them. Will raise a fine crop of potatoes, corn, onions, celery or any other crop, and will be sold $5 per ton less than any other such high Grade of fertilizer that is in the market. Crops will mature from ten days to two weeks earlier when such fertilizer is used. Will sell large or small lots at wholesale prices. See me before buying elsewhere.
HENRY E MEYER, 125 Fulton St.
Also will pay highest prices for dead or worn-out animals such as horses and cows, with hides on.

DO YOU WANT GOLD?

A party of twenty will start about April 15th, in charge of an experienced miner—and with superior mining outfit—to operate claims in one of the best sections yet developed.
No such results have been obtained at any point in the Klondike territory as have been secured from claims adjacent to those we have located.
Parties wishing to join us should apply at once.

Industrial Investment Co.,

Room 6, 18th Floor 220 Broadway, New York City
d5,7,9,12,14,16

SPRING SUITS.

There are Spring Suits and then there are other Spring Suits. We have the others, the latest style, well made, best fitting, prices lower than the lowest.

See Our All Wool Suit, $3.90

Better ones in proportion Suits made to order from $10 up; pants $4 up

S. LIPFELD,

Clothier and Furnisher, 25 North St.

Custom Work a specialty.

$5.60

A BARREL FOR

Washburn Gold Medal Flour,

Till 16th April.

SLOAT'S CASH STORE

SPECIAL SALE,

Friday and Saturday Only, for Ready Pay.

Fresh Eggs, 10c a dozen
Best Hams, 9c a pound
California Hams, 6½c a pound

C. N. PREDMORE & SON.

CHEAP Plow only $1, 18-karat gold-filled Bartlett watch, key winder; cheap cook stove for summer use $3 50 banjo and German zither harp at the EXCHANGE AND MART CO., No. 46 East Main street

ECONOMY STORE.

Special Sale of Samples!

Men's White Laundered Shirt,
Fancy bosoms, 29c.

Men's Laundered Shirt,
Collar and cuff attached, 39c.

Men's Working Shirt,
Black, with white stripe, 25c.

Boys' Sweaters,
Black, navy, maroon, olive, fancy collar, 29c.

Corset Drive
to clear the lots.
9 corset at 19c. each.
27 " were 50c., at 39c.
24 " were 79c., 89c., $1, at 69c.
9 summer corset at 21c.
16 " " " 33c.
Not all sizes in this lot.

Kid Glove Clearance.
72 pair, nearly all sizes and colors, regular $1 glove, at 69c.

Plaid Toweling.
Large squares for fancy work, 7½c. yd.
36 inch fancy scrim, 10c

Tinsel Drapery.
Good colors, 7½c.

Table Linens.
Reductions that count.
Regular 40c., value now 25c
" 60c., " " 45c
" 50c., " " 35c

Red Damask.
19c reduced to 15c.
25c " " 19c.
15c " " 10c.

Extra Value, Men's Shirts.
New York mills muslin, linen bosoms, waistbands, neckbands reinforced, double stitched, value much more than our price, 48c.

ECONOMY STORE. NO. 118 NORTH ST.

$32.50 Spot Cash For The Elgin Bicycle.

Ladies' or gents'; any color, tires or handle bars. The best wheel for the money ever offered in this city.
Inspect sample at our store.

C. N. PREDMORE & SON.

CONTINUED INTEREST IN OUR CARPET STOCK.

Our efforts to please meeting with desired success. Our sales larger than ever and on the increase. The best goods at lowest prices do the business. We have the goods, the quality, the designs and the price. WINDOW SHADES—Do not buy a shade till you see our stock.

MATTHEWS & CO., North and Roberts Streets.

Great Special Sale of Dry Goods for the Month Of April!

With the lowest prices ever given in Middletown at HART DAVIS'S, 45 North street. It presents an opportunity for economical buying that nobody can afford to miss. Our store is crowded with the newest of new styles selected with experienced care as to quality, style and variety. It is the place to get the right goods at the right prices.

Ladies' Wrappers

672 Wrappers for this great sale. Lot No. 1—Ladies' dressmaker made Wrappers, made from the very best percale, all dark styles, handsomely trimmed and perfect fitting, $1.48. Lot. No. 2—Ladies' Light Percale Wrappers, all dainty patterns, handsomely trimmed with Hamburg and double ruffle of the goods. A dainty house dress at $1.29 Lot No. 3 is our great leader. Eight different styles in about twenty-five different colorings. Couldn't be better made by yourself for the money. All have extra vests of the same material, have bound seams, perfect fitting, come in both light and dark styles, 98c. Many stores would charge you $1.50 for no better. Lot No. 4—Mostly all dark styles, made from percale and indigo blue prints and foulard cloth. Not one worth less than $1. For this great sale 79c.

Separate Skirts.

48 Black Figured Skirts, cut 3¼ yards wide, cambric lined, bound with velvet. As long as they last 98c. 72 Black Figured Brilliantine Skirts, cambric lined, velvet bound, all handsome patterns. As long as they last $1.48. 24 Black Figured Brilliantine Skirts, rustle lined velvet faced, bound seams, $1.98. 24 black silk finished plain Brilliantine Skirts, fancy black lining, satin waist band, couldn't be better made, $3.68. Our tailor made Skirts, in all wool Serges, trimmed with three and five rows of Hercules braid. Our silk finished figured Brilliantine Skirts are worth $5 in any store. For this sale $3.98.

An Umbrella Bargain.

125 twilled Garola silk umbrellas made with steel rods, Congo handles, Sterling silver trimmed, worth $1.50; for this sale 98c. 75 pure silk Taffeta Umbrellas, steel rods, with silk case and tassels, Congo handles, worth $2; for this sale $1.48. The above are all black, 26 inches, good for rain or sun. Any lady who needs a fine umbrella can save just 50c by buying it at this sale.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests.

1,540 Ladies' Summer Ribbed Vests in this lot. 60 doz. ladies' white 15c ribbed vests, short sleeves, full sizes; as long as they last 10c. 60 doz. ladies' white 10c sleeveless vests, good sizes; as long as they last 5c. 25 doz. ladies' ribbed, extra size vest, sizes 7, 8, 9, sleeveless; as long as they last 15c, two for 25c.

Black and Fancy Underskirts.

Our underskirts are all made by a corset factory, corded with the corset bone, guaranteed to last as long as the skirt does or we refund the money. Black sateen skirts cut extra full, trimmed with fine ruffles, guaranteed fast black 98c, $1.25, $1.48, $1.79. Fancy Percale Silk skirts, looks like silk and wears much better, $1.98, $2.25; $2.68. Black Moreen Skirts $1.98, $2.98. Crash Underskirts for summer 98c, $1.25, $1.48.

Domestics.

Best Indigo Blue Prints 4c a yard; 8c all linen brown crash 6c yard; cotton crash 3½ and 4c yard; 5-4 bleached pillow cases 7½c; 5-4 best pillow cases 12c; 6-4 best bleached pillow cases 14c; best bleached sheets made, 40, 44, 48c; good bleached muslin 4½c yard; best bleached muslin made 6½c yard.

Dotted Swiss.

10 pieces fine dotted stripe and figured curtain Swiss, 36 inches wide, as long as it lasts, 12½c yard. An odd lot of dotted swiss, slightly soiled, sold from 25 to 40c yard, to close out quick 15c yard.

A Handkerchief Bargain.

1,200 white, real hem-stitched handkerchiefs, every lady ought to buy a dozen at the price as long as they last 3c each.

Black Dress Goods.

40 inch all wool black Serge, sold by all for 39c, for this sale 29c; 38 inch Black Brilliantine, the regular price 40c, for this sale 33c; 38 inch all wool, figured, black goods, regular price 50c, for this sale 40c; 43 inch Black Brilliantine, sold everywhere for 75c, for this sale 50c; 46 inch all wool Cravenette Black Serge, sold by all for 69c, for this sale 59c; 46 inch silk finish black Brilliantine, sold all over the world for $1, for this sale 75c; 50 inch all wool silk finish black Serge, real value $1.25, for this sale 89c.

Colored Dress Goods.

700 yards all wool fancy mixed dress goods manufactured to sell at 50c. We have just closed out the lot from the mill agents for spot cash so we can sell them for just half, 25c yard. The best bargains ever offered by any store. 12 pieces Covert Cloth in all the latest colorings, tans, light greys, apple greens, new blues, 38, 40 and 46 inches wide, 50 and 75c yard.

A Silk Bargain.

600 yards black figured silk, 20 and 24 inches wide, all new goods, comes in small and large figures, made to sell for $1. The manufacturer's loss is your gain. Just the thing for skirts or skirt waists as long as it lasts 69c.

Bicycle Dress Goods.

250 yards cotton covert, extra fine and heavy, sold in every store for 15c; comes in tans, greys and light olives, as long as this lot lasts 10c yard. All linen crash and linen suiting purchased by us in December at one-third less than we can buy the same goods to-day. Fine for crash skirts as long as it lasts 10, 12½, 19c yard.

Dress Linings.

Best Kid Cambric 3c yard; 15c fast black and all colors in Perkline 10c yard; best French real hair cloth all colors 25c yard; Silesia all shades and fast black 10c yard.

Lace Curtains.

Lot No. 1, Nottingham curtains, 3 yards long, 49c a pair; lot No. 2 Nottingham curtains, 3½ yards long, 98c, $1.25, $1.48, $1.68; lot No. 3 Brussels net curtains, 3½ yards long, extra wide, all dainty new patterns, at $1.98, $2.48, $2 98. Match them for double the price if you can.

Curtain Poles.

Ash, Cherry and Walnut Curtain Poles with brass trimmings complete, five feet long, 19c; white enamel poles with white and brass trimmings to match for this sale only 25c; best white enamel, five foot poles, with fixtures complete, 40c; 1 gross brass curtain rods, extend from 24 to 44 inches, for this sale 10c.

Corsets.

We keep all the standard makes of corsets at the right prices. Just now we mention four specials. 300 summer corsets made from fine strong netting, double tapes, making them extra strong; never been sold for less than 39c, as long as they last 29c. An extra long waisted summer corset made extra strong, perfect fitting, front steel busk cloth protector to keep hooks from rubbing the waists; for this lot 49c. Davis's special corset made from extra quality, sateen high bust, perfect fitting, worth 75c, our price 59c. P. U. Corset—This is our regular six hook corset, made from the very best stock, warranted perfect fitting, come in white, drab and black, 75c.

White Bed Spreads.

200 White Bed Spreads bought from the manufacturer at spot cash prices. If you need any this season buy now. 1 1-4 extra heavy 69c spread, all hemmed, ready for use, 49c; 1 1-4 and 1 2-4 extra heavy, all hemmed, ready for use, best value ever shown at 69, 98c; 1 2-4 real Marseilles Spread, sold all over the world for $1.75, for this sale only $1.29.

HART DAVIS, No. 45 North Street.

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